R. R.
WAY'S
RELIEF,
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LARIA
RIOUS FORMS.
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R cured for 50 cents. There
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Ready Relief.
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ELIEF is the only remedial
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IS WEALTH,
is Wealth of Mind.
WAY'S
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AND TRUE.
Radway's "Treatise on Dis-
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EASES CURED BY
WAY'S
LIAN RESOLVENT.
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Blood, Scrofulous Diseases,
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. C. Kragt, Mrs. J. H. Jolli
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WAY'S
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in their operations.
ubstitute for Calomel.
elegantly coated with sweet
purify, cleanse and strengthen.
for the cure of all disorders
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AY'S PILLS will free the
ove-named disorders.
cents per Box.
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URLOW WEED,
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dies.
M FOR SEVERAL YEARS
New York, Jan. 4, 1877.
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Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN,

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Editorial.

FEEDING FARM STOCK.

In no department of agriculture is good judgment, practical experience and constant watchfulness more needed, than in feeding the animals on the farm. Not only does each class of animals require different treatment, but no two individuals in a class being exactly alike, every animal must receive special individual attention, if the best results are to be secured.

One who has never given the subject attention would be surprised to learn the difference between good and bad feeding.

One man will feed out a ton of hay to a herd of cattle in two weeks, while another man would feed the same herd three weeks, with the same quantity of hay, and at the same time keep the cattle in as good, if not better condition. The fact that there is any difference between the stomach of a horse and that of a cow, or ox, is almost universally overlooked in feeding; so when the cattle are fed the horses are also fed; if the horses are fed four times a day it is supposed to be necessary to feed the cattle an equal numbers of times; and when it is decided that it is best not to feed the cattle but twice a day, it is, as a rule, decided to feed the horses the same number of times, thus overlooking the fact that the stomachs of the two are entirely different; that while the cow has an extra receptacle, wherein to store away hay to be masticated at her pleasure, the horse has not; therefore, while the cow, if given what she can eat in the morning, can store up food enough to last a considerable portion of the day for mastication; the horse having but a small stomach, if he is given more food than it can hold, the food is pressed beyond where it can be digested, and is therefore lost; while what is in the stomach digests long before the cow has masticated what she has stored away in her extra stomach; he thus becomes hungry before the cow does, and really needs to be fed sooner.

The hog, like the horse, has no extra stomach to store away food, therefore if fed but twice a day and given what he will eat, is overloads his stomach, and if the food is not pushed beyond the point where it will digest, the stomach is filled so full that a considerable portion of the food fails to come in contact with the lining of the stomach, and thus a very large proportion of the nutriment in the food is lost. Experiments prove that a hog thus fed wastes more than one-half of the meal given him. We have no doubt the same is true of the horse, when fed large quantities of hay and grain, and fed but twice a day.

While animals that chew the cud should not be fed as often as those that do not, when they are fed they should be given what they will eat up clean. Cows do well on two feeds a day, but horses do better to feed three or four times. Cows fed but twice should be kept eating until they are well filled, while horses that are fed four times should not be given but a small quantity each time. By thus feeding, the horse is kept on a much less amount of hay, and at the same time will be in a much healthier and better condition, because the stomach not being overloaded is kept in a better condition to digest all of the food given.

The farmer has not only to learn by practical experience the best time to feed each animal, but he has also to learn the right proportion of each kind of food to be given. To feed economically, as well as judiciously, it is important to have a variety of food, for no animal will do as well fed on all one kind of food, though it be of the very best quality; a change improves the appetite as well as the health. This all farmers understand; therefore, most of them store up fodder of different kinds to be fed out during the winter. But how it is best to feed out each kind there is a great difference of opinion. While some farmers insist that it is best to feed hay and corn fodder uncut, others as strongly insist that it is best to cut both hay and fodder. There is another class who believe that the cut fodder should be wet before feeding, and still another class that are sure that it is best to steam all food that is given to cattle, though many doubt if the steamed food is healthy.

Whatever method is practiced, it is important that the feeding should be done at regular hours, and that the quantity given to each animal should be in proportion to its wants.

The overfeeding of an animal is productive of quite as much loss as it is not to feed enough; it results in the derangement of the digestive organs, the loss of appetite, and finally the loss of flesh. An animal thus injured cannot be brought back to as good condition as can one that has grown poor by feeding half rations. A hog that has once been overfed is rarely ever brought back to a good, healthy condition. In fatting hogs great care should be taken to never give them more than they will readily eat up clean. Whenever a hog fails to eat at once what is placed before him, it should be taken away. While it may not be as important to make other farm stock eat up clean all that is fed out, it is never good policy to permit food to lay before any animal, after it has satisfied its appetite. We have always noticed that successful feeders of cattle are particular to clean out the cribs as soon as the cattle have done eating.

The farmer who cannot attend to feeding the cattle himself should be careful to employ only such persons to do this work as are intelligent and perfectly reliable, as well as practically acquainted with the work; for it would be better economy to pay two dollars a day for a man that knows how to feed stock well, than to have a man work for nothing, who has no clear conception as to how to feed cattle to the best advantage.

The difference between good and bad feeding is more than one-half in the cost of the food, to say nothing of the condition of the animals. While some farmers we chance to know keep their cows in good condition on 16 pounds of hay and 4 quarts of meal a day each, others of our acquaintance keep their cows in no better condition, though they give each cow 30 pounds of hay and 6 quarts of meal a day. The reason of this is because one knows how it is best to feed while the other does not.

CARELESSNESS IN STORING ASHES.

If we could know just how many farm buildings have been destroyed by storing hot ashes in wooden vessels, the number we should find to be very large, and the number of supposed incendiary fires would probably be reduced one-half.

Farmers as a rule burn wood, the ashes of which, under favorable circumstances, retain fire for several days. It is a mistake to suppose that there is no danger of injury by fire from ashes that are removed only in the morning before the fire is kindled. Fire is often retained in large coals, which are but charred wood, for a long time after there is to the careless observer, no indications of fire.

The farmer knowing the value of wood ashes is anxious to save them in the best condition, and being aware that they depreciate in value when left exposed to the rains, he is careful to put them under cover, perhaps in the wood shed adjoining the dwelling, and frequently for the want of a properly constructed place to keep them, he stores them in barrels; if he be a man of some caution he will first put them in an iron or tin vessel where they are kept until more ashes accumulate and need to be removed; he then puts them into some wooden vessel, feeling that it is a perfectly safe practice, and as a rule it is, but there are exceptions that come often enough to destroy a large amount of property every year.

For example, suppose the farmer cleans out one store in the morning, and his wife or daughter cleans out another after breakfast; the contents of the iron vessel is put into a wooden one, almost fresh from the stove, without a thought that such is the case, and if a fire occurs in consequence, how very few will remember to inform the insurance company of all the facts relating to the storing of ashes, and how natural to declare it must be incendiarism, as there had been no fire in the building. This is but one of the many ways that buildings are destroyed by ashes kept in barrels and other wooden vessels. It is never safe to use wooden vessels until the ashes are several weeks old.

The best and safest way is to build a brick or stone vault away from all farm buildings, where the ashes may all be stored that are made during the year, and where they may be loaded into a cart without filling the farm buildings full of dust.

COVERING STRAWBERRY BEDS.

While care should be taken to cover strawberry vines before the weather becomes too freezing, equal care should be taken not to cover them before the warm weather is about over. To always cover at just the right time, one needs to know just when the cold weather is to begin; but after the ground begins to freeze it is generally safe to mulch the vines.

To cover just enough, requires good judgment, as well as some experience. The fact that a strawberry plant is a partial evergreen should never be forgotten, for being such it will not bear covering so closely that the air will not freely circulate; therefore, whatever material is used, it should be somewhat light, and coarse enough to let the air in, and also of a nature that will not press down solid, when covered by a deep snow. Leaves of deciduous trees often do this, therefore should never be applied in large quantities. Stable manure, if coarse, is often used with good success, but even this, unless very coarse, if applied in large quantities, is sometimes pressed down so hard by a heavy fall of snow as to smother and thus injure the vines; but it is quite safe to use if coarse and but moderate quantities are used; in fact, all things considered, it is, perhaps, in many localities the best material.

Where coarse hay of no great value for feeding out can be obtained cheap, it may be used to advantage. Pine boughs may be used when no better material can be readily obtained. These make a good protection and cost nothing but the time of hauling them and removing them in the spring. The disadvantage of pine boughs is they do not leave as good a mulch as hay or stable manure, therefore the fruit is more exposed to the dirt.

Formerly no attention was given to covering strawberry vines, but as there is occasionally a winter that injures the vines very much, successful growers have found it for their interest to give them some protection, and that while it some years saves almost the entire crop, it secures a larger crop every year.

The strawberry crop, with the present competition, is rarely made profitable, except by high cultivation, constant care and full protection from its enemies in summer as well as from the frosts of winter.

On the sea coast where there is but little snow, there is more need of winter protection than in the interior, where the plants are protected from the cold by the snow during the principal portion of the freezing weather.

☞ Commissioner Loring proposes to hold another agricultural Congress or Convention at Washington, about January 20. The discussions at one meeting will be devoted exclusively to live stock; those at another, to cotton; and those at a third, to the work of agricultural colleges. Representative agriculturists from all parts of the country are expected to be present. No doubt considerable good to any industry may be effected through meetings of its foremost representatives; and then these keep the Department and the representatives in the public eye.—[Rural New Yorker.

Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by full name of the correspondent.

MEADOWS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will you kindly publish in the *Ploughman* the methods and results of converting frese (muck) meadows into soil capable of bearing English grass, beets, squashes, potatoes, cabbages, etc., by results. I mean, does it pay. I hear talk about putting on sand as gravel. Is it necessary to do so?

READER.

A fresh meadow underlaid with several feet of muck that can be drained so the water will not flow over it in the winter, and be kept at least twelve inches below the surface in the summer, may be considered as a valuable piece of land, providing sand or gravel is near; for such land will not produce good crops of English grass without the application of some material rich in silica. Land of this description is probably the most profitable grass land we have. We have seen such land covered in August with a few inches of sand, manured and sown with grass seed the first of September, produce more than two tons of good hay the next season. If the land is hard enough to plough the best way is to cover with sand, and plant potatoes one year, then lay down to grass, or plant cabbage. Squashes and beets had better be planted on higher lands though squashes sometimes do well on such land. If farmers would let some of the stony, rocky hills which they now cultivate, come up to wood, and spend their time in draining and cultivating their meadows, they would very much increase their profits.—ED.

Stock Department.

WATER FOR LIVE STOCK.

[Dr. M. Miles, in American Agriculturist.]

As the soluble nutritive materials are taken up from the intestinal canal by the vessels that perform this function, a fresh draft is made upon the blood by the digestive organs, for the elaboration of their peculiar secretions, so that a rapid interchange of fluids is taking place between the intestinal canal and the blood, during the process of digestion.

The rapidity with which this interchange of fluids takes place, is perhaps best indicated by the amount of chyle and lymph passing through the thoracic duct, which, in ruminants, as shown by M. Colin, is from eighty to nearly two hundred pounds in twenty-four hours. In a cow, weighing 1000 pounds, the principal secretions and excretions may be estimated as follows:

	Lbs. in 24 Hours.
Saliva (dry food)	123.50
Gastric Secretion	10.00
Pancreatic Secretion	7.25
Bile	20.00
Exhalation from the Lungs	10.00
Perspiration	20.00
Urine	21.75
Total	202.50

From this it would appear that nearly one-third of the weight of the body is separated from the blood, in the form of secretions required in preparing the food for the processes of nutrition, and in excretions of waste materials that are of no further use in the system. From this enumeration of some of the leading activities of the animal economy, it must be seen that the amount of work performed by the internal organs of the body is not inconsiderable, even when the animal is apparently at rest, and that a supply of water to maintain the equilibrium of these fluids and keep them in proper proportion to the denser tissues, is of great importance.

DURABLE WHITEWASH.

Every farmer has more or less outbuildings and fences that are built of rough boards, that he does not feel that he can afford to paint with lead and oil, that could be covered very cheap with whitewash and thus greatly improved in appearance, and, what to most farmers is important, made to last twice as long as if left exposed to the changes of the weather.

The great drawback in common whitewash is, the want of durability, it being necessary to renew it every year; but an improved preparation may be made, at a very low cost, that when properly put on will last some years and look very well. It is made as follows: For five gallons, slack six quarts of good lime in hot water, covering it up while in the process of slacking to keep in the steam; when slacked strain through a coarse cloth; add one quart of salt, prep red by boiling in water until dissolved and the impurities have been skimmed off; also add one pound of alum, one-half pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash, four quarts of very fine sand, and coloring to suit the fancy. This preparation should be put on hot; if properly done it makes a durable paint. To make a brilliant white: To the amount of lime above mentioned, add one-fourth of a pound of burnt alum, one pound of refined sugar, three pints of rice flour, made into a thin paste, and one pound of dissolved glue. This, like the other should be applied hot. If the lime be good, it will make a very pure white that will last some years.—[Exchange.

READ FARM PAPERS.

The reading of agricultural papers will afford information on questions of the farm and household, and in many minor matters ideas will be caught, and many be improved upon. Through this channel farmers and their families, however remotely separated, are brought together and become mutually sympathetic. They divide trouble, and all learn the best means for avoiding it. What one does and thinks is read of by all, and thus information is imparted and received. Farmers no more than men of other professions can afford to rely upon the knowledge which their own brains can give them. They must, to a great extent, learn of others, and this must be done by reading. So that an agricultural paper is one of the best of farming tools.—[Southern planter.

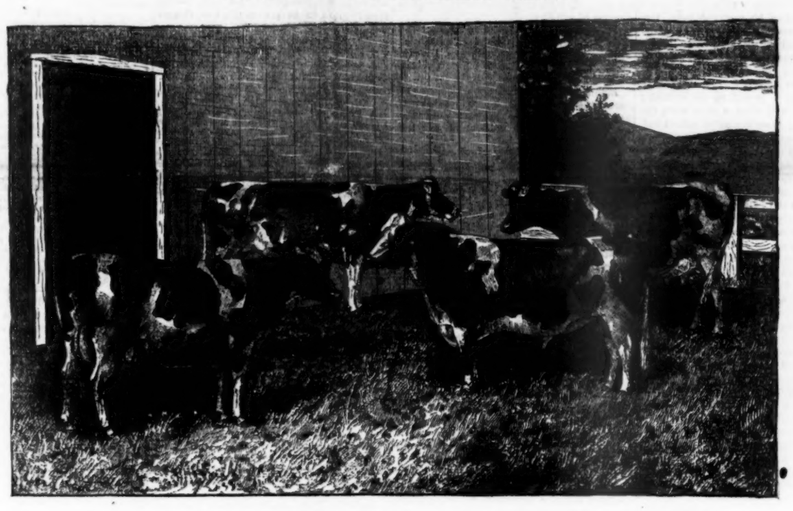
HOW TO APPLY MANURE.

Never apply pure hen-droppings or any pure guano directly on seeds or plants; applied pure it will destroy the germ of most plants. Properly prepared fowl manure may be applied with benefit to any crop, field or garden, broadcast or harrowed in, but is more economically employed in the hill or drill. As good a plan as any, probably, is to gather the droppings as often as once a week, and mix with say twice their bulk of dry earth.

☞ Fence corners with their mass of brush and weeds afford secure retreat for such troublesome insects as live through the winter, and for the deposit of eggs of others ready to hatch out in early spring, the larva prepared to engage in depredations upon the first plants that appear. Fire puts an end to most of these, and thus the destroying element lessens the labor and saves the crops of the farms.

☞ Bees have in many localities paid well for the little outlay in expense, much more than any other farm stock. Some have returned in profits to their owner as net profit ten hundred per cent.

"HOLSTEINS."—THE NETHERLAND FAMILY.



LADY NETHERLAND, 7 years. NETHERLAND PRINCESS, 3 years.

NETHERLAND QUEEN, 5 years. NETHERLAND PRINCE, 3 years.

Owned by SMITH & POWELL, "Lakeside Stock Farm," Syracuse, N. Y.

RECORDS.—N. QUEEN, as 5 year old, 36½ lbs. in 7 day, 1,870 9-16 lbs. in month, 13,674 3-16 lbs. in 365 days; as 6 year old, 76 lbs. in a day, 2,182 3-5 lbs. in a month, 15,614 9-16 lbs. in a year.
LADY N., as 2 year old, 16 lbs. in a day; as 4 year old, 73 2-3 lbs. in a day—on grass alone.
N. PRINCESS, as 3 year old, 45 7-8 lbs. in a day, and 8,440 3-5 lbs. in two months and six days, to date; before she was 3 years old, on winter feed made 14 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in a week.

MARINE MANURES.

[William H. Yeomans, in Practical Farmer.]

To those persons who follow agricultural pursuits, and are situated upon the sea coast, or near it, an opportunity is offered for obtaining and collecting almost inexhaustable supplies of very valuable fertilizing material.

This consists of substances of various kinds, and all possessing useful properties.

Fish scrap or fish pomace, the refuse remaining after the oil is extracted from non food fishes, is one of the most valuable of fertilizers.

The fish that are employed in the greatest quantities are the menhaden or bony fish that pass along the northern coast in such immense schools.

These are captured by millions and taken to the oil works, put into large cauldrons and boiled or steamed, and then thrown into immense presses, whereby a greater portion of the oil, which really possesses but little if any value, agriculturally, is extracted, and the refuse utilized for manurial purposes.

Considerable quantities are manipulated at manufactories and sold as fish guano, fish and potash, etc, but it is more than probable that the purchase of the refuse from the press would be better for the farmer than to trust to the treatment by others who have in view a good percentage of profit.

In this way, as raw refuse, it is very highly prized by those living upon the coast and near the oil factories, and by whom large quantities are used in the applications made upon their lands.

When fish refuse is used in its raw state, and the application is directly to the soil, especially if used as a top-dressing, the effluvia is exceedingly unpleasant, for which reason it is much pleasanter if composted thoroughly before using, whereby the process of decomposition and the attendant generature of gases can be better provided for.

So when fish scrap is composted with soil, or, as is frequently the case, with the manure scrapings of the yard, it makes a very active and efficient manure.

The use of fish, however, is no new idea in agriculture. It is said that it was the universal practice of the Indians inhabiting the coast of North America, and especially of New England, to scoop out a hole with a clam shell, put in a fish, and then plant their corn, potatoes, or such other crop as they raised upon it. In this consisted their fertilization.

Any fish would be equally valuable in manurial qualities; but few, however, are used in that manner, in consequence of their much greater value as an article of food.

In cases where fresh water pond suckers have been used, very favorable results have been reported.

Ordinary fish scrap can be obtained in the market, and is either put up in barrels or in sacks, whereby it is readily obtainable.

Very many of the bayous, the mouths of rivers and shallow places upon the coast furnish eel-grass in considerable quantities. This is considered the poorest of all marine manures, although it is gathered in large quantities; when exposed to the weather it bleaches out, and then seems to possess but little substance, although it can be made to serve a very fair purpose for bedding and as an absorbent.

Rockweed is the most valuable of the vegetable class of marine manures, and is found in large quantities upon those portions of the coast that are more or less rocky, as upon such portions it seems to thrive best, and yet it is found upon sandy beaches, being thrown up during or after severe storms.

Rockweed is an active manure and may be applied directly to the soil, or composted and partially or wholly decomposed, according as it is to be used; for ploughing in it is as well done green as in any other way, but if it is to be used in the hill, it is better if more decomposed.

It makes an excellent fertilizer for potatoes, and seems to be peculiarly adapted to the successful cultivation of that crop.

But it may be applied with great success to all crops. It is very much relied upon by some of the islands near the coast, such as Black Island, Fisher's Island and others, and the good degree of fertility that the soil exhibits on these islands speaks very strongly in favor of its use.

Kelp, another marine plant, is also valuable and is obtainable the same as rockweed which is usually at low or ebb tide, of which very many loads are secured by such as enjoy the opportunity. Or, as is frequently the case, while storms are passing, the sea-weed gatherer may be seen in an oil suit with fork or rake throwing back the accumulations as they are thrown up by the surf to a secure distance, there to remain until a favorable opportunity for removal.

Mussel beds also furnish fertilizing material in the decay of mussels' shells, and in the decomposition of both mussels and shells, which in process of time form a considerable accumulation.

Sea-mud is also used as a fertilizer. This consists of a deposit of sedementary matter in coves at the mouths of rivers in large quantities, which being the refuse that finds its way into rivers, consisting of sewage and other decaying matter, furnishes the best material for composting purposes.

Besides these may be mentioned salt marsh sod, and the salt marsh grasses.

Salt marsh sod, when decomposed, is found to be a convenient adjunct to the manure stable, and should be freely used; and even it may be removed to fields away from the direct influence of the salt water, and applied with much benefit.

The grasses are considered valuable as furnishing a convenient means of salting cattle as often as occasion requires, as they will eat it with great avidity.

This is carted many miles back into the country, and what the cattle refuse to eat furnishes good bedding and absorbs the urine. Therefore those living upon the seacoast have some advantages over their brethren more distantly situated in the interior.

The Poultry Interest.

HENS IN CONFINEMENT.

I have had an average of sixty Plymouth Rock fowls that have laid in six months time 5,663 eggs, an average of ninety-four eggs per hen, and nineteen of them were set during the time. They have never been out of their pens since I put them in in November, and they never will until they go to the block to have their heads off. They are divided into flocks of twenty, each flock having 100 square feet of house and 300 square feet of yard room. I have had flocks of twenty and forty that had free range, but never could get so high an average as when kept yarded in flocks of twenty. The cost of keeping was less, and the number of eggs much less, when they had their liberty. I cannot give the cost of keeping, as 185 chickens were fed from the same grain bins.

My flock has consisted of just fifty hens in July, and they have laid 910 eggs during the month, which I think is good evidence that confinement agrees with them. They are provided with all the green food they can eat, and are given a few ground beef scraps daily, but never any milk. The chickens hatched by the nineteen hens were divided among thirteen hens, nine of which began laying when the chickens were three weeks old, and weaned them a few days later, evidently thinking it was better business to help fill the egg basket than brooding young chickens. As I manage my laying hens, it makes me a good deal of hard work, but the profit is large, which suits me better than little work and little pay.—[Poultry Monthly.

GET THE BEST.

This is the time to cull the flock, says the Farm Journal. Pick out the poorest for market first—not the poorest in flesh and size, but the bad-shaped ones, the ones of bad color, or of a color not to your liking, long-legged ones, and such as that. Select the best pullets to keep over—the best in size, shape, color and productiveness. Get all the rest off out of the way as soon as possible, so that the stock birds shall have the best chance. They will, if they have not already, commence to lay soon and furnish a supply of eggs to sell in the early Fall and holiday market and thus pay for their keeping.

LEG WEAKNESS IN FOWLS.

The New York Herald says this is caused either by old age or by the size and weight of the body being more than the legs can bear. In the latter case the treatment should be such as to give strength. Citrate of iron dissolved in ale should be added to the food, which must not be of too fattening a nature. Keep plenty of lime and crushed bones in the poultry yard. In severe cases immerse the limbs in cold water.

ROUP IN POULTRY.

Fannie Field says that roup is the most troublesome, offensive, and with the single exception of cholera, the most fatal disease that the poultry breeder has to fight against and I am not quite sure but that a good deal of the so-called chicken cholera is nothing more or less than roup.

Roup generally commences with hoarseness and sneezing, and while in this stage may be easily cured. In the second stage of the disease, the eye becomes swollen, and nose and eyes discharge a thin watery substance that thickens and becomes very offensive as the disease progresses; ulcers form in the mouth and throat and around the eyes, the head swells, one or both eyes are closed, the comb turns black, the fowl loses its appetite, wastes away and dies.

Roup never comes without a cause, and the cause may be found in damp, filthy ill-ventilated houses, wet swampy yards, impure drinking-water, food that is insufficient in quantity and quality, crowding too many fowls in one building without paying the slightest attention to the sanitary regulations necessary to keep them in good health, and lastly, but not leastly, the "ravages of lice, which so enfeeble the fowls' system that they are unable to resist the disease." If none of those causes are to be found on your premises, look upon the premises of your neighbor; the disease has a starting point somewhere.

Roup is contagious, and when it once gets started in a district the premises of the most careful poultry breeders are liable to be invaded, but if you admit none of the causes that I have mentioned to exist around your premises, and provide dry, well-ventilated houses, so arranged that the fowls will not be exposed to drafts, it will go a long way towards preventing the insidious disease from getting a foothold among your fowls.

☞ Senator Grinnell has done a good thing for the farmers by getting of the state board of agriculture one of the imported Percheron (Normandy) stallions, recently brought from France. The animal weighs 1400 pounds and is a handsome dapple gray.

☞ Indiana rolls in extraordinary agricultural wealth this year. The crop of wheat is 46,928,000 bushels; corn 115,699,000 and potatoes 7,264,000 bushels, against respectively, 30,628,000, 71,387,000 and 2,396,000 last year, and the total value of crops is put at $168,847,000.

The Sheepfold.

FOOT ROT.

[Western Rural.]

A Michigan correspondent asks for a description of foot rot. When the disease first appears, the skin at the top of the heels loses its natural, dry, smooth, pale appearance, and becomes slightly red, warm and moist, and is a little rough. The moisture increases until there is a discharge, and finally an ulcer is formed, and this extends down to the inner wall of the hoof. Then these walls become disorganised and the disease gets in between the bottom of the hoof and the fleshy sole. The hoof at the heel becomes thickened, and matter, which is very offensive, comes out of the crack between the sole and the hoof. In time the whole foot becomes ulcerated, and the fleshy sole becomes swollen and black, without shape and spongy. Generally it is the fore feet that are first attacked, fever ensues, the animal loses its appetite and dies from weakness. It sometimes occurs in a mild form, and sometimes in very malignant. It is a dangerous and offensive disease, but it is curable. If the diseased portions of the foot are cut away it is not difficult to effect a cure. After the cutting, blue vitriol, or some of the several remedies recommended, are applied. Mr. Randall recommends blue vitriol. His plan in making the sheep stand in a solution—four inches deep—saturated with the vitriol, for ten minutes, and longer, if it is a bad case. Another preparation is oil of turpentine, one part, and sweet oil three parts. Powdered sulphate of lime, one part, and tar three parts. Still other remedies are carbolic acid, nitrate of silver, chloride of zinc, and in fact almost all of the caustics. The secret of success will be found in separating the diseased from the sound parts. Buildings that have foot rot in them should be thoroughly disinfected before they are again used.

MUTTON SHEEP.

[American Agriculturist].

There is a lamentable dearth of good mutton in village and rural markets, as we know from a personal experience of thirty years or more. Lamb is quite plenty in the Summer months at the re ail price of twenty to twenty-five cents, and mutton in the Fall months at a little less price than good beef, but the rest of the year it is hardly to be had at any price, as if it were a thing out of season, like strawberries in December. We ought to have mutton the year round, so that delicate stomachs that eschew veal in Spring and fresh pork in Winter can have a change from beef and poultry to mutton chop at their convenience. Good dog laws have been passed in some of the States, so that sheep raising is possible, and the owner gets damages when his flock is worried by dogs. There is improvement, but it is very slow, and there is a great want of information as to the best breeds for mutton and the best way to improve the flocks of common sheep. The pure Southdown is the mutton sheep of all other breeds, unquestionably. Then, after this, the various other families of Downs, as the Hampshires and other English shires, taking the name of the countries in which they are bred. A Southdown running with a flock of Merinos or common sheep, will bring grades giving an excellent quality of lamb and mutton, though not equal in flavor to the purely bred. If these grades are put with a Cotswold ram we have a sheep much increased in size with an excellent quality of mutton. This cross gives a carcass from one-quarter to a third larger than the grades and sometimes one-half. The lambs mature early and are great favorites with the butcher. We have found no better cross than this in our sheep breeding. It is not necessary now to pay fancy prices for good breeding rams, either of the Southdowns or Cotswolds. They are quite widely distributed and can be had at prices within the reach of any thrifty farmer.

A TEXAS ENTHUSIAST COUNTING THE SHEEP.

[Galveston (Texas) News.]

Judge Hancock does not credit the assertion that there are 7,000,000 sheep in Texas, and thinks there are scarcely 3,000,000 head. In January, 1879, there were 2,564,382 head assessed for taxation; in 1880, at the same date, there were 2,811,253 assessed; in 1881, Jan. 1, according to the Assessors' rolls, there were 3,262,104 head, and it is probable that the assessment for Jan. 1, 1882, will show 4,000,000 head, and by Jan. 1 next a much larger number will be shown, as the natural increase and the increase by importation from other States would swell the figures probably to 5,000,000 head. But it is reasonable to infer that there is a large percentage of sheep in the State not on the Assessors' rolls, as is the case with all classes of personal property. Since Jan. 1, 1881, when 3,262,104 head of sheep were assessed, very large numbers have been brought to Texas by rail from the older States, and large herds have been driven here overland from California and the States of Mexico. The estimate of the News was based upon the natural increase, which is very great, the extraordinary impetus given to the business recently, which has caused the large importations indicated, and the fact, which will hardly be disputed, that a large proportion of the sheep in Texas are not assessed.

☞ When the ground becomes frozen, or no other work offers, preparation can always be made for advancing prospective work when it arrives. Bean-poles may be made; and if the ends are charred, and then dipped in coal tar, the commonest material will be rendered nearly equal to the best cedar.

The Dairy.

CREAM AND BUTTER.

[Western Rural.]

A question quite frequently asked is how many inches or pounds of cream does it require to make a pound of butter. Two such inquiries now lie upon our table, and we have made reply several times before this. Necessarily it is impossible to answer such a question definitely. Cream differs in richness, and of course the richer the cream the less it will take to make a pound of butter. The average richness, or composition, is about as follows: water 63.80; butter (pure fatty matter) 25.40; casein and milk sugar, 7.61; mineral matters (ash) 2.19. From this it will be seen that upon an average it requires about four times the weight of cream to make a pound of butter. But cream generally does better than this, and sometimes vastly better. Dr. Voelker states that his experiments lead to the conclusion that one quart of good cream will yield from thirteen to fifteen ounces of commercial butter; and when cream is very rich, as when the cows are fed foods that are very rich in oil, a pound of cream will yield almost a pound of butter. It is the superior richness of the Jersey cream that gives that breed of cows their value. In the first place the milk is rich in cream and in the next place the cream itself is rich. The cow herself has a great deal to do with it. Some cows are noted for their large yield of milk, but are valuable only when the milk itself is sold, it being poor in fats. If a dairyman is supplying the town with milk, he wants a cow that will yield largely of milk, but cares nothing for its richness. But if he is making butter, he will desire cream more than he does milk, and will find that many a good milker is practically valueless for this purpose. But it does not all lie with the natural butter producing merits of the animal. Of course food has a vast deal to do with the richness of milk and cream. If we feed what is destitute of oils, of fat producing elements, necessarily the milk will be less rich. But in feeding we must be careful not to create too much fat. A cow fat enough for the shambles is not in the best of milking condition.

The Apiary.

WE WANT MORE HONEY.

Some thirty or forty years ago there was much more honey produced in eastern Pennsylvania, and especially in the counties contiguous to Philadelphia, than there is at the present time, and we may ask why less attention is bestowed upon this really important branch of industry now than before? It cannot be on account of the price obtained, for that is higher now than we believe at any former period. One person, who had abandoned the business, said that the bees made less honey than formerly, in consequence of the scarcity of the clover-fields and other feeding resorts of the bees; but this can hardly be, as while it is an undecided question that the cultivation of clover has fallen off, the increase of other bee-pastures has clearly taken place. Take for instance the marked increase of flowers in the garden, of every farmer, as well as the increase of vegetable crops, many of which put forth immense quantities of blooms. There are many of the cultivated trees also that flower enormously, and far more than make up for all the other losses combined. We rather think that the nice extra care that bee-culture requires over other business to produce the same amount of income is the cause of its decline. The honey-culture, in fact, is a science, and should inspire in those who pursue it a love for it outside of the profit account, and in this case the enjoyment which it imparts must be considered as a part, and a very desirable part, of the returns.

The improved hives, which have taken the place of the old, cumbrous ones that were so awkward in handling and failed to yield an equal supply of honey when compared to these remodeled ones, make the care of bees keeping much easier and pleasanter. The small glass apartments, each holding two or three pounds of honey, which go with their disposal, make the article much more saleable than formerly, though they require careful handling. The bees have a way of hermetically sealing the combs, and if these are kept intact the contents will remain for years undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality. If, however, the combs become cracked for want of care in packing, handling and transporting, the sweet store crystalizes and becomes opaque and unmarketable, though not very materially injured. Altogether, with due care and with a proper management of this beautiful and interesting branch of domestic industry, the apiary will be found upon a dozen farms where it is now found only upon one.—[Germantown Telegraph.

☞ The Kohl Rabi is a favorite vegetable in England, and is worthy of cultivation here. It is similar to both the cabbage and turnip, but is hardier than either. It yields a crop of twenty to twenty-five tons of stems, which are harvested and stored at the same time as turnips. It suffers but little from insect attacks. It thrives on all loamy soils, whether light or heavy. For sheep it has no superior, and is relished also by cattle and hogs.

☞ The Pekin duck is nearly as large as a goose, is entirely white, and can be kept in small enclosures with only a trough to bath in. They grow rapidly, furnish fine feathers, and are excellent for

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1882.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

Hale's majority for Governor in New Hampshire counts up only 559.

The cold wave that swept across the country on Honday was a sudden visitor.

Only two colored men are chosen to the next Congress. O Hara of North Carolina, and Lynch of Mississippi.

The rumors that Assistant Secretary New of the Treasury contemplates resigning his office are without foundation.

The steamer Westphalia, from New York for Hamburg, collided with an unknown steamer off Beachy Head, England, sending her instantly to the bottom with all on board.

The Fair at Horticultural Hall in this city, to continue a week, in aid of the Suffolk County posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, was opened under the most favorable auspices last Monday evening.

The constitutionality of the law of Congress forbidding government employes from becoming treasurers for funds raised by assessments upon other employes of the Government, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Gladstone has informed the British Parliament that Arabi Pacha would never be executed with England's consent. He made the further announcement that Lord Dufferin, at present in Egypt, would conclude no arrangement with the Khedive in regard to the future of that country.

The Navy Department has been notified by the American Minister at St. Petersburg that the burial cases intended for the bodies of Lieutenant De Long and his comrads have been received and forwarded to Oransburg, where they will be retained until the arrival of Lieut. Harbor with the bodies. No word has been heard from the latter and his associates.

A number of gentlemen, engineers and those representing a European syndicate of capitalists, have recently been inspecting the proposed route for a ship canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake. The length of the canal will be about 110 miles, and would cost about six million dollars. It is to be pushed to completion without asking Government aid.

Accounts from Washington show that the Jeannette investigating board shows a very marked difference of demeanor to Engineer Melville, as compared with what they show to Lieutenant Danenhower, which is interpreted as a symptom of the intense feeling that exists between the line and staff officers in the navy. But the spectators manifest their sympathy with Melville in his modest narrative.

The entertainment given to Herbert Spencer in New York, just before he sailed for home, was one of exceptional interest and significance. The company comprised not over two hundred persons, representing both Harvard and Yale, and the speeches were of very superior quality. Mr. Spencer must have been impressed with the manner in which the high respect for him by the American people was manifested, and with the ready sympathy with which his philosophy has been received in our country. He stated that he never expected to return here again.

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, the Speaker read a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, asking of the House permission to state at the bar the grounds of the law on which he claims his right to take the seat for Northampton for which he was elected. Notice of a motion that Mr. Bradlaugh be heard was given by Mr. Labouchere. Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question by Mr. Labouchere, said there was no reason to suppose that there would be any departure from the procedure agreed upon by Egypt and England in the trial of Arabi Pacha. Mr. Gladstone observed, in relation to a motion concerning the handing over of Arabi Facha to an Egyptian tribunal, that he could not consent to a discussion while proceedings concerning Arabi were pending. He said it was impossible to forecast when the trial would begin or end. The government was anxious to expedite the proceedings. Arabi Pacha, he said, would not be executed without the consent of the government.

In answer to another inquiry relative to Lord Dufferin, he stated that the latter would conclude no final arrangements with Egypt. The government's business was to make, or join in making, an arrangement for security and good order, but it would do nothing to shut out future amendments. It was now engaged, he said, in considering with Lord Dufferin the establishment of institutions in which Egyptians would be represented, and which would have control over the administration of the expenditure. Until further progress was made, it would be premature to enter into the question of submitting the arrangements to the sanction of the Sultan or to the European concert. He then moved the consideration of the second procedure. Lord Randolph Churchill, moving an amendment to the resolution, referred to the treaty alleged to have been entered into by the government with the Irish members of parliament imprisoned in Kilmainham jail by means of which the latter were said to have effected their release. Mr. Gladstone denied the existence of such a treaty, and challenged the opposition to move an inquiry on the subject.

THE AMES ENTERTAINMENT.

Hon. Oliver Ames, Lieut.-Governor elect, invited a large company to his residence and to the Oakes Ames Memorial Hall in North Easton on Tuesday evening last, to unite in an expression of kindly feeling over the results of the election in the Second District. Several hundreds of men prominent in southeastern Massachusetts, as well as in other parts of the State, were present, and the occasion was one of unbroken pleasure to all. Not the least interesting feature of a gathering so unusual was the presence of Gov. Long and Gov.-elect Butler, the retiring and incoming Chief Magistrates. Each of them made a highly interesting speech. That of Gov. Long, especially at its close, where it compactly states the duties of present statesmanship, was fervidly eloquent. It could not have been done better. Gen. Butler's speech was free from all traces of partizan feeling, and was genial and generous, with humorous hits and references, to the end. The scene was a novel one in Massschusetts or in any other State

But it was when Gen. Butler made such deliberate allusion to the father of Lieut.-Gov. Ames—Oakes Ames—the grandest man besides Daniel Webster that New England ever produced—and recited his qualities of patriotism, of devotion to the interests of labor, and of deep and abiding personal friendship, that the assembly in the Hall erected as a local monument to his memory, awoke as one man to the magnetic words of the speaker, as if they had been hungering and thirsting to hear them, and responded with repeated rounds of irrepressible applause. The vindication of that honored name from the cowardly assaults of a weak and craven Congress was demanded by more than one speaker, and the company answered to the demand in a single unmistakable voice. The hospitalities of Mr. Oliver Ames were extended in the most liberal style, and every one enjoyed to the utmost this rare reunion of political friends and opponents, for the time all became friends together again.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CIDER VINEGAR.

The point is just here: the law passed by Congress in 1879 gives to a ring of crooked whiskey distillers, composed of less than one hundred persons in the whole country, exclusive power to prevent the sale of cider and cider-vinegar in the market for even the mere cost of its manufacture. Eighty-six manufacturers of vinegar from whiskey, commonly called white wine vinegar, with not more than half a dozen federal officials, are made rapidly rich by this law, which plainly establishes a monopoly; while every farmer in the land is robbed of not less than one-half of the saleable products of his orchards, and fruit-growers of what would pay their taxes many times over. Pennsylvania raised $8,812,106 worth of apples in 1880, perhaps 50 per cent. of which is directly and destructively affected by the operation of the whiskey-vinegar law of 1879.

This is simply robbing orchards under the protection of the law. The whole advantage accrues to less than one hundred makers of whiskey-vinegar, a certain number of crooked distilleries, and a handful of politicians who are always, to use a slang but highly expressive phrase, "on the make." The plundered party consists of the farmers, the cider-makers, and the cider-vinegar makers and dealers, composing an immense aggregate of a productive population. These were the ones who were forced by law to pay a costly premium on whiskey stills, that those who use them may get rich at the expense of honest industry and the public health. There is, therefore, only one thing to be done; to wipe out the whiskey-vinegar stills by abolishing the whiskey-vinegar law. The injury thus far done by the law of 1879 is too great to be ignored any longer. The demand is for repeal, absolute and immediate, Commissioner Raum recommended its repeal, knowing too well what facilities it furnished to vinegar distillers to put crooked whiskey on the market.

But since his former recommendation, in 1880, for its repeal, he has apparently become converted to the views, or interests, of the distillers. The latter can well afford to put whiskey-vinegar on the market for less than half what it costs to make it, for the reason that crooked whiskey enables them to compensate themselves many times over for their losses. They consider it but a trifling tax to pay for the vastly larger privilege of cloaking their manufacture of tax-dodging whiskey. They cannot possibly show a profit in their whiskey-vinegar business, unless they admit the fact that they cheat the revenue. They confess their guilt by refusing to join in the demand for a law that, although it will take from them their stills, will allow them a rebate of a portion or the whole of the tax which they have to pay on the whiskey they use. They insist, first and last, on running their stills, and do not want the tax on whiskey meddled with; they neither want a lower tax nor free whiskey without any tax. Their profitable secret is in working their stills.

Millions of farmers are robbed outright by the act of Congress. An annual crop of fruit valued at 118 millions of dollars is directly and immensely injured. The importance of the fruit-growing, cider-making, and vinegar making interests and industries, in both a commercial and a financial sense, is not easily computed, and but little realized by the people, or even by Congress which is responsible for this iniquitous law. Pure and wholesome cider vinegar is driven out of the market. Farmers, orchardists, cider makers, and others are defrauded of about one-half of the value of the orchard crop in the United States, amounting to over 50 millions of dollars annually. The Treasury is robbed of millions of dollars by the manufacture of crooked whiskey under cover of manufacturing whiskey-vinegar. And tax-paying distillers themselves are plundered with the rest. Cider apples are not saleable at the cider mills even at five cents per bushel. All in consequence of the infamous whiskey-vinegar law of 1879, whose repeal is now demanded.

The orchard crop of the whole country has increased from $7,723,326, in 1850, to $118,337,971, in 1880. The increase for each of the intervening decades was at the rate of 150 per cent. The total value of the crop is certainly of sufficient dimensions to compel very serious public attention to its interest. Although New England does not produce anything like the aggregate of such fruit-growing States as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri, still its annual product is sufficient to command the united attention of the orchardists of this section, and to excite to the organization of a movement, in connection with the fruit-growers and cider makers of other States, that shall result in the immediate repeal of the odious and unjust law of 1879. The crop of New York for 1880, according to the census, was worth over 10 1-2 millions of dollars, estimated at an average of 26 cents per bushel on a crop of nearly 40 1-2 million bushels. One-half are cider apples, and they were refused at 5 cents per bushel, or indeed at any price.

Of course, therefore, the value of these cider apples was almost a total loss. The simple reason for it was, that cider vinegar was driven out of the market by whiskey vinegar. The latter can at all times be colored to imitate cider vinegar, and can be sold for one-half what it costs to manufacture it And it can be sold at such a loss, as before explained, because the whiskey-vinegar men can well afford to make so small a comparative sacrifice for the sake of the far larger profits secured by them from the sales of crooked whiskey, whose production the vinegar manufacture conceals. The crooked distillers all profess to be "vinegar makers." And though they lose 50 per cent. on every gallon of vinegar they sell, they still insist with extreme eagerness and urgency on the retention of the present law on the Federal statute-book. The bare statement carries its own moral. As for the great consuming public, it is not only defrauded but it is injured in health. It is compelled by the law to take imitations, and frauds, and deleterious chemical compounds in solution, to its permanent injury and wrong. We appeal to the entire farming community to rise up in a body and demand the immediate repeal of this iniquitous statute.

Export of Pork and Provisions.—

The pork packers and provision dealers are not likely to realize their expectations in regard to exportation. Neither England, France, nor Germany will be in the way of calling on us for increased supplies of meat and provisions, but the probabilities are that there will be a declied falling off in the demand from these countries. As soon as the price of hogs went up as it did with us, the foreign farmers began to give their attention to the raising of pork. Besides this, there is a great outcry abroad, and in England especially, against trichinosis. The increase of hogs in England since 1881 is put down at 462,000, and in France at over 1,000,000. Germany, which formerly was our best European customer, this year increases its hog crop by from one million to a million and a quarter. It is also to be considered that the opening of the St. Gothard Railroad brings Germany into direct communication with Italy and the Levant, which makes cattle, corn and vegetables cheaper. Germany likewise intends to keep out American pork altogether.

—The yellow fever at Pensacola, Fla., is abating.

MEETING OF THE "NATIONAL GRANGE."

The 17th annual session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry began its session in Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 15, with a large and enthusiastic attendance. Thirty-two states are represented in the convention. Among the delegates present were Gov. Frederick Robie of Maine and Congressman Aiken of South Carolina. The sessions are secret, and will cont nue until the end of next week. A public meeting was held in the evening at the court house, at which addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Porter and Mayor Grubbs, and responses were made by prominent members of the order. Master Woodman's address was worthy of him self and of the occasion. He opened it with saying to the patrons and members that they were convened in annual session to take counsel together, and correct such action for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country as wisdom, guided by experience, might seem to demand. He spoke of the past year as one of unprecedented agricultural prosperity, and of being likewise a propitious year for the Grange, as indicated by the reports of the Secretaries of the State Granges. There has been a decided increase not only in the membership but in the number of subordinate Granges. Agricultural schools have prospered, and agricultural science has made visible progress in many departments of husbandry. The principles and teachings of the Order have been more thoroughly discussed in the Granges, at public meetings and by the press.

Master Woodman then sketched the outline of questions which would require the Grange's attention, expressing his confident belief that the harmonious action, well digested measures, and practical work of the last session has inspired universal confidence among the members and strengthened the subordinate Granges everywhere. The progress made in the work of organization may be judged by the increasing number of journals devoted to its interests, and the prosperity of those heretofore established. An authorized organ for each State Grange is favored, and so is the support and circulation of all good Grange and agricultural papers. To a prosperous and faithful press, he said, we must look for the strong arm that is to bear our heavie-t burdens and help in every emergency, as well as for the constant and untiring teacher that instructs, encourages and educates. The lecture system has been greatly improved during the year in some of the States, to the production of good results. The National Lecture Bureau has also done good service. Still there is need of earnest and untiring lecturers in many of the States.

Business occupation is better understood and more generally practised by Patrons than heretofore, and members have been benefited not only in profits but in business experience. In Texas alone, he stated, there are nearly one hundred co-operative stores, all in thriving condition, with not a single failure where the true co-operative plan has been strictly adhered to. The result of the action of the National Grange at its previous sessions, towards elevating the Agricultural Bureau to a Government D partment, is referred to with satisfaction. The objection raised to the bill for that purpose, that it would be "class legislation," is fairly met and answered. If it is class legislation, it is in the interests of a class that comprises over one half of our entire population. If the objection is valid, we present to the world the spectacle of a republican government with a Constitution less liberal towards its agricultural interests than the monarchical governments of Europe, which give to their agricultural an executive department in the government. The Worthy Master added that the Senate ought to pass the bill, already passed by the House, and thus do justice to the great agricultural interest.

The Patent Laws are discussed with a view to correcting some of the abuses growing out of our unjust patent system, in which it is stated that some progress has been made. State Granges are advised to petition legislatures to assist in passing the bill through Congress which has already passed the House, and the other one to elevate the Agricultural Department. Senators are to be directly influenced through this channel. Attention is likewise called to the question of regulating transportation by just statutory laws protecting equally the rights of the railroad companies and of the people, in the matter of transportation. Little progress, however, has been made in securing such legislation during the year. Efforts have been made in that direction in several of the States, but with partial success. The speaker besought the members to renew their efforts to disseminate light and knowledge on the subject, and to influence members of Congress and State Legislatures to turn from the railroad hobby and heed the petitions and prayers of a neglected and wronged Constituency.

Education is properly referred to as intimately connected with the welfare of the Order. There is not a science known to the literary world, said Master Woodman, that cannot be practically used by the tiller of the soil; and the more of science that is brought to the aid of agriculture, the lighter its burden, and the more pleasant and elevating the pursuit. The still unorganized States are Louisiana, Nebraska, and Dakota, and the necessity of planting Granges in them is discussed. From the thirty reports received from the Secretaries of the State Granges, it appears that twenty one show an increased membership, six but little change, and three a decrease. The twenty six States are large and very much improved portion of the Order exists. The general sentiment prevails, that the aim of all Grange legislation should be to build up the subordinate Granges. This problem has already been solved by every prosperous Grange organization in the land, yet the lessons do not seem to be universally understood and practised. Every farmer ought to be made to understand the mission of the organization, the purposes in view, and the duties of the members in order to secure practical benefits.

THE "EXPERIMENT STATION."

The Board of Control met at the State House in this city on Thursday Nov. 9, to perfect the professional organization and to consider the best immediate interests of the Station. Although it is strictly true that there is no connection between the Board of Control of the Experiment Station and the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, yet by law President Chadbourne of the College is made the resident member of the Board. The first act of the Board at its meeting was to elect Prof. Charles A. Goessmann Director and Chemist, and Prof. Manley Miles, formerly of the State Agricultural College of Michigan, Superintendent of Field and Stock Experiments, and Prof. S. T. Maynard, Microscopist and Draughtsman. Prof. Goessmann is to retain his present place as director of chemical instructions in the College, with an assistant instructor in chemistry. Prof. Miles will likewise remain Professor of Agriculture in the College, limiting his work to class-room instruction, and will also have an assistant professor who will have charge of the class work and all matters relating to the farm and nurseries. As soon, too, as Prof. Maynard will be in demand at the Station, he will be furnished with assistants in his College work. The services and the salaries are to be regulated and fixed by the joint action of the Board and the Trustees, so that all will harmonize and at the same time economize. Prof. Goessmann enters upon his new duties at the Station at once, while the services of the rest will not be demanded until January next, by which time a programme of experiments to occupy the entire year will be presented to the Board of Control for its adoption. Until now the Board has drawn none of the annual appropriation, for the reason that its plans awaited perfection. Prof. Goessmann has been doing work at the Station for some time past at the expense of the College. The Station will make use of the College buildings and the facilities which they offer, until such time as it can apply its regular appropriation to the procuring of buildings and facilities for itself, possibly to better advantage.

What Electricity May Do.

Although the following statements of a professional electrician have been publicly criticised, they are at least ingenious enough, if based at all on possibility to excite a very wide and popular interest. He says he would not be surprised to see the firemen in our cities have a lively time encountering fires some day. It one of these wires were to foul a telephone wire on the roof of a burning building, or even an exposed gas pipe, with its ground connections, the boseman, standing on wet ground, would experience a terrible shock in case the stream from his hose should strike this wire and form a circuit. Electricity, he says, might be used with a frightfully deadly effect as a defensive measure in time of war. A steam fire-engine being placed in a fort, with a hose capable of throwing a quarter inch stream for three hundred feet, if a man had one end of a brush machine grounded and the other end connected with the water passing through the hose, the instant this stream of water struck a line of troops advancing to attack a fort it would kill them. The stream would be a flex ble electric wire, and as it swept along the line it would mow them down like grass. A thousand men in a body would all be killed in ten seconds.

PURE VINEGAR FROM CIDER.

The Executive Committee of the New England Fruit Growers and Cider Makers Association, to whom was referred the matter of Resolutions to be placed before Congress for the repeal of the odious Whiskey-Vinegar Law of 1879, have held a session and unanimously adopted the following resolutions. The law would have been repealed before this, but for the controlling influence over Congress of a few whiskey-still owners and government officials. The farmers' interests were ruthlessly disregarded. The neglect to provide the remedy asked for was another illustration of that Congressional habit which has been set down upon with such an emphasis of vigor in the recent elections. Every farmer in New England will read these resolutions with delight, and should from this time forth exert himself to make them influential in the legislative body at which they are directed:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, by an act of Congress the interests of agriculture have been greatly injured in encouraging the production of vinegar from whiskey; and whereas by such production the orchards of the country have been largely injured in their legitimate revenue by the production of cider vinegar; and whereas the legislation protecting the whiskey vinegar production is a blow to the farmers in every apple producing State in the country, and is converted into a shield to ward off legitimate taxation in the production of whiskey,

Therefore Resolved, That as members of the New England Fruit Growers and Cider Makers Association, we condemn the law of 1879 known popularly as the whiskey vinegar law.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to repeal the provisions of the Whiskey Vinegar Act and restore protection to the orchard owners and cultivators of the country.

Resolved, That whatever of encouragement we can furnish to protect the orchard grower in his legitimate rights; to uncover the infamous protection which the Whiskey Vinegar legislation has wrapped around the Whiskey distillers and to secure for the people pure, wholesome, unadulterated cider vinegar, shall be fully and freely given.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions over the official signatures of the officers of our Society be sent to every member of Congress, and that all the members of that body be called upon at once to secure a repeal of a law so adverse to the farming interest—so dangerous in its influence upon the health of the people and so vicious in screening distillers from the payment of just government tax upon distilled liquors.

Some Recent Failures.—There have occurred recently a number of heavy failures among manufacturers, which have given rise to anxious inquiries concerning business prospects. But there is no occasion for special solicitude. Failures belong to business naturally. They are just as much to be expected as death in the midst of the general life. The peculiarity of the business situation happens to consist in a tight money market and a vacillation of prices. Take the two together and they will cause more or less trouble at any time. Difficulty in obtaining needed funds is bad enough, but shifting prices cause it to be very greatly aggravated. Trade itself is in a perfectly healthy condition, and there is little or no speculation in commercial circles. The crops are magnificently abundant, and the railroads are prospering under all the business they can carry. The outlook cannot be clouded even by a good many failures.

The Red Spectre in France.—The government of France is at present greatly exercised over the sudden appearance of Communistic demonstrations in the different cities and towns of the country. It is watching very jealously the proceedings of an organized association whose head chiefs remain in other countries. Their headquarters appear to be located in Geneva, Switzerland. The authorities naturally deprecate all symptoms of alarm on the part of law-abiding citizens, and declare their firm resolution to repress energetically all illegal acts and to maintain public order everywhere. Lyons is at any hour liable to be placed under martial law. The railway has been taken possession of, and the guns of the fort are trained so as to reduce any quarter of the city to rubbish on the earliest signs of an outbreak. A sect exists in France very much resembling the Nihilists of Russia and the Fenians of Ireland, but the situation is not so threatening as in those countries for the reason that the anarchists are comparatively but a handfull. Lyons has come very near to experiencing a panic, and that is the most threatening feature.

☞ The Fruit Growers' and Cider Vinegar Association of New England, whose resolutions on the subject of whiskey-vinegar are to be found elsewhere, as passed at a recent meeting, promptly forwarded a copy of them to the National Grange, in session at Indianapolis, Ind., that it might be understood what is their position on the subject of the repeal of the law of 1879, and in order to call into action with the least possible delay the powerful influences in favor of repeal which the National Grange is known to have at all times at its command. If the resolutions meet with the reception they so richly merit at the hands of the Grange, there is not much question that Congress at its coming session will recall from the great farming community which it will easily hear and promptly respond to according to request.

☞ N. W. Ayer & Son's *American Newspaper Annual for* 1882 contains a carefully prepared list of all Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by States in geographical sections, and by Towns in alphabetical order. In this list is also given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines one month. A list of all newspapers that insert advertisements follows, arranged in States by counties, with the distinctive features and circulation of each. Also a list of religious, agricultural, and all class publications. These journals are arranged under their respective headings in alphabetical order. The populations are given of almost all places in which a paper is published. A table of the towns and cities of the United States having a population of five thousand and upwards is given in alphabetical order. We know of no publication that contains a greater variety of information for general business uses. Price $3.00, delivered.

☞ *Dodd's Advertiser's Manual* comes to us in its Fourth Edition, and is ready for general distribution. The Advertising Agency of Dodd is of the most reliable character, and lacks none of the elements of modern enterprise, as its extensive and increasing business shows. The business public will find the Dodd's Manual a *vade mecum*, which it cannot readily do without after once becoming familiar with its features No. 265 Washington st., Boston.

☞ *The F. M. Holmes Furniture Company* have sold the lease of the rooms they have occupied at No. 107 Washington street, Boston, and in consequence they offer their immense stock of fine furniture at a great reduction in prices. The stock amounts in value to one hundred thousand dollars. The offer made by this reliable Company in another column is one not to be overlooked. Everyone who wants furniture that is of fine design and first-class workmanship will find bargains at the retail rooms of the Company as above. See advertisement.

CORRECTION.—The fine specimens of Indian Corn, raised by Mr. John Paine, of Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, and presented by Mr. Wm. Butterfield, were wrongly credited to *the other* Wm. Butterfield, of Concord, who is indeed a "venerable" man, which the thoughtful donor of the corn in question decidedly is not, and will not be in many years. He is a resident of Centre Harbor, as is also Mr. Paine who raised so fine a collection of golden ears, and both have the thanks of the *Ploughman* again for their kind attention.

—The suspension of the well-known firm of Paine & Sackett, manufacturers of woolen goods, started the business community of Providence last Monday. The indebtedness amounts to $612,000.

—During the coming session of Congress, sixty-one presidential post-office appointments will become vacant in New England.

PROMPT ACTION IN ACUTE CASES.

In acute cases Compound Oxygen has been found to act with great promptness. Says one of our correspondents: "I was suffering from a cold at the time I received your Treatment—with a pain in the head, sore throat, and violent cough—*and kept getting rapidly worse*, till in a few days I was compelled to keep in my bed. *In three days I was able to get up, and was entirely over it in less than ten days*, which, consi-ding that I am now an invalid at the best of times, is doing well; and I give the Oxygen credit." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, *sent free*. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Gladstone's statement in regard to the situation in Egypt is interesting, and so is his assent to a modification of the closure rule.

The rotunda of the capitol is all ready for the Garfield Fair. Outside the rotunda the state of the preparations is not so forward, and indeed there seems to be but little preparation. There is not likely to be any memorial oration.

The course of the weather this season is all but unaccountable, and some people ascribe it to cometary disturbances. The last unusual circumstance connected with it is the appearance of frost and snow in the far southwest before we got it up here at the east.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. DIABETES, KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY DISEASES.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

— A disease called the fluke has been exceedingly fatal of late years among the sheep flocks of Great Britain.

☞ "Troubles often come from whence we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counterfeit them by prompt and intelligent action. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole system.

— Now that the State canals of New York are free, an effort is to be made to enlarge them and fit them for steam navigation.

OTHER'S MISFORTUNES.

A French wit has said: "We are all strong enough to bear the misfortunes of others." A kindred sentiment is found in Artemus Ward's willingness to sacrifice all of his second cousins in the late war. But why endure the misfortunes of others? Why see others sacrificed to the Moloch of diseased kidneys or liver, broken down in health, wasted, hastening to the grave, when we know that Hunt's Remedy is just the specific that will make a perfect cure? That man with weak back, sore loins, distressed feeling, lost energy, has disease of the kidneys, and Hunt's Remedy is just what he needs. Let him not be sacrificed, but tell him the good news of this wonderful medicine.

— Congressman Holman has just been returned to Congress from Indiana for the tenth time.

☞ Modern excavations and other researches have established the fact that the ancient Egyptians possessed considerable knowledge of electricity, as well as a few of the various uses to which it can be applied. This only strengthens the Biblical statement that there is nothing new under the Sun—not even Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. The American people have known and used it for 30 years. No cases of heart disease can withstand its influence.

— Deacon Stoddard, of Perry, Me., has just adopted the thirteenth child into his family.

☞ The woman who seeks relief from pain by the use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs, finds when such wear off or her sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended. *No cure was ever wrought by such means* and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. Lydia Thompson's Vegetable Compound.

☞ Where buildings seven and eight stories high used to be erected in New York, they now put them up ten and eleven stories high.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "The only article of the kind which has stood the test of years. I want nothing better."—*Rev. R. H. Crane, Otisville, N. Y.* Sold only in boxes. Price 25c.

— Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana is reported to be much improved in health.

☞ The perfection of absorptive remedies is the *Hop Plaster*; it relieves pain, strengthens the muscles and purifies the blood. They all say so.

—There is to be a fierce and prolonged contest over the dressed beef enterprise which originates with Chicago.

☞ A rare chance is offered a good salesman to make money selling the American Farm Scale. Advertised this week

☞ Rheumatism, and similar diseases, caused by a low state of the system, are cured by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

— Gen. Sherman thinks that five million dollars should be expended at once on military posts.

☞ "VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

— Last Saturday, an attempt was made to assassinate one of the Irish Judges, by discharging a pistol at him.

☞ "What station is this?" asked a lady passenger of an English tourist near by. Looking out of the window and reading a sign on the fence he replied: "Rough on Rats, I guess, mum."—[The Eye.

— Mr. Bradlaugh is again contesting his right to a seat in Parliament.

☞ Premature grayness avoided by using Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its cleanliness and perfume.

BOSTON STOCK SALES.

At the Broker's Board, Wednesday.

$10,000 Chicago, Burl. & Quincy 4s. plain 78
$10,000 Mexican Central 1st mortgage 7s..... 72½
$1 000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R mort 1st 7s.. 118
15 Boston Land Company..... 1
100 Maverick Land Company..... 1¼
20 ..... do..... 1⅝
3 Bell Telephone Company..... 179
3 ..... do..... 178½
8 Atch., Topeka and Santa Fe R..... 84½
5 ..... do..... 84¼
184 ..... do..... 84
50 ..... do..... s 10 84½
100 ..... do..... s 10 84
275 ..... do..... 84
6 Boston and Albany R..... 131
6 Chicago, Burl. and Quincy R..... 131
50 ..... do..... 130½
50 Flint and Pere Marquette R. com..... 21
18 Marquette, Houghton & Ont. R. com..... 70
11 Old Colony Railroad..... 137
10 Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis R..... 8½
1,000 ..... do..... 8
100 Union Pacific Railroad..... 107
160 ..... do..... s 10 107
20 ..... do..... 107½
148 Wisconsin Central R. com..... 16½
7 Worcester and Nashua Railroad..... 80
900 Catalpa Mining Company..... 2
430 Crescent Mining Company..... 40c
10 Franklin Mining Company..... 13½
30 Chicago, Burl and Quincy R..... 131
125 Atch., Top. & Santa F R..... 84½
100 ..... do..... s 10 84½
30 Boston and Providence R..... 160
100 Rutland Railroad pref..... 18½
5 Osceola Mining Company..... 23½
300 Catalpa Mining Company..... 1 9-16
110 Hancock Gold Mining Company..... 5c
1,000 Mass. and New Mexico Mining Co.30 g 31c
400 Empire Mining Co..... 3½c
400 Pine Tree Mining Company..... 20c
400 South Pacific Mining Co..... 12c
800 St. James Manganese Company 75c
600 ..... do..... 76c
10 Atch. Top. & Sante Fe R..... 84½
100 Con. Fund of Boston Building Ass'n..... 1 10
$1,000 Boston Central R 7s..... 97
300 Cherryfield Mining Company..... 25c
1,700 Empire Mining Company..... 3c
400 Pine Tree Mining Co..... 20c
40 New England Water Meter Company 40
1,000 Toledo, Del. & Bute. 1st 6s..... 69
$2,0 0 Tol., Del., Cin. & St. Louis R. 6s inc 101
100 Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad..... 40½
1,500 Empire Mining Co..... 3c
15 Pewabic Mining Co., assess't paid..... 11½
100 Robinson Con. Mining Company 1 4

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Nov. 14th, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, Alvah D. Fosgate of Berlin, Mass., to Nellie L. Clark of this city.

In this city, Nov. 9th, by Rev. F. B. Allen, Francis N. Bangs to Mary A. Ba chelder of this city.

In Concord, N. H., Nov 9th, by Rev. E. E. Cummings, D. D., Samuel St. French to Miss Laura A. Landers, both of Concord.

In New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14th, by Rev. L. C. Mitchell, D. D., of Milton, Mr. Edward W. Teele of Medford to Miss Jennie R. Stone of Winchester.

In Cincinnati, O., Nov. 15th, by Rev. F. D. Ayer, Charles M. Gilbert of Savannah, Ga., to Susan Burbee, daughter of Hon. Joseph B. Walker.

In Worcester, Nov. 15th, by Rev. D. M. Wilson, John Lyman Faxon to Mary J. Carr, both of Quincy.

DEATHS.

In Groton, Nov. 1s, Phineas G. Prescott, 79 years 10 months.

In Concord, Mass., Nov. 12th, Harriet B., wife of R. S. Stewart, 74 years 4 months.

In Boston, Nov. 11th, Mary Ann (Prouty), wife of Theodore Clement, 78 years.

In Longwood, Nov. 12th, Doris K., wife of the late Asor Maynard of Boston, 37 years 9 months.

In Watertown, Nov. 11th, Joan F., wife of Charles Darrow, 68 yea s 5 months.

In Newtonville, Nov. 11th, Mrs. Frances Gates, wife of Rev. E. Frank Howe.

In Lynn, Nov. 10 h, Louisa, wife of George W. Emerson.

In Belm ont, Nov. 8th, Miss Elizabeth Gerry, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pettingale.

In Arlington, Nov. 8th, Nettie Mabelle, youngest daughter of Edward E. and Frances J. Bacon, 17 years 1 month.

In Weston, Mass., Nov. 14th, Miss Eliza K. Brackett, 87 years.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Gov. Long's Proclamation.

Whereas it is a good and ancient custom to set apart after the harvest a day for public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, now, therefore, I, JOHN D. LONG, Governor, by and with the advice of the council, appoint therefor Thursday, the 30th day of November next. In 1621, "our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labor." Thus the pilgrim governor Bradford instituted the harvest festival of the New England Thanksgiving. Since then successive generations of wise, devout and grateful men and women have kept it in token alike of their faith in God and thankfulness for His goodness, and of the tender memories and regretful affections of family and home. Let us still rejoice.

Let us utter our thanks for a beneficent and prosperous commonwealth and for the countless blessings of liberty, thrift, learning and moral and religious inspiration which make our land and time rich beyond measure with happiness and hope, with opportunity and promise. Let us meet within our houses of worship, and under our own roofs, recognizing our obligation to Almighty God and our duty and dependence one with another. Let us rekindle the virtues of the fathers and secure the continuance and increase of our blessings by deserving them. Let us encircle the family board and fireside, loving memory filling the vacant chairs, and renew the hearty welcome and old-time cheer of Thanksgiving day. Let especially let our charities go out and carry the gladness of this ancient festival of the people to those who are in need of sorrow—the charity of our abundance and the sweeter charity of our sympathy.

"So let our lips and lives express
The holy gospel we profess."

Given at the council chamber in Boston, this 28thday of September, in the year of our Lord 1882 and of the independence of the United States of America the 107th.

JOHN D. LONG.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of his Council,

HENRY B. PIERCE, Secretary.

God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

☞ (1.) "The Salvation Army in England, by One Who Knows It." (2.) "The Story of John Pounds, the Founder of Ragged Schools, by the Minister of his Church" (3.) "American Bands of Mercy, and other Bands, by their Secretary." (4.) "Sketches of Eng ish Life and Character." English and American papers de cribe the Lec ures of Mr. Timmins as "Masterly." "In tensely interesting." "Always full and to the point." Rev. Thos. Timmins, of England, is prepared to give Lectures on the above Subjects. Terms to suit. Address, or call at 96 Fremont St., Boston, Mass. Note the advertisement of the eloquent preacher, Rev. Mr. Timmins. The topics and speaker must command attention."—[Dr. Emerson, Editor of Christian Leader.

"Mr. Timmins is a fluent speaker, apt in illustration, and at times very eloquent. He holds his audience throughout the entire delivery of his lecture. A ready and masterly presentation of the subject."—[Geo. Dana Boardman, Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman, and T. W. Bicknell, Editor of the Journal of Education. oc21 8t

— Alvin Clark and Sons of Cambridge are building a telescope for the Russian Government, to be placed in the observatory at Pulkovo.

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD USE.

Dyspepsia, weak back, despondency and other troubles caused me fearful suffering, but Parker's Ginger Tonic makes me feel like a new being. A great remedy. Every woman should use it. MRS. GARITZ, Pittsburg.

— An atom is the smallest fragment into which matter can be divided; a molecule is a combination, or marriage, of atoms.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Blad er and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists. mch11-y

☞ THE BEST CATTLE CAR yet devised is the *Burton Stock Car* now on exhibition at the Institute Fair.

Domestic Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Seeds.—Market steady, but prices are inclined to be easy. We quote Western timothy, fair to good at $2 05@2 10; prime at $2 15@2 25; choice at $2 30@2 35; Western clover at 9½@10c ₱ lb, and Northern at 10@11c ₱ lb; New Jersey red-top at $4 00, and Western do at $4 00 ₱ sack; millet is at $1 00 ₱ bush; German do at $1 25.

Beans.—There is only a light dem

CHOICE
WINTER OVERCOATS.

We have now in stock, and shall continue to man ufacture through the season, the same grade o goods in the line of **ready-made Winter Overcoats** that has heretofore proved so satisfac tory to gentlemen looking for the best substitute at short notice for a custom-made garment.

We mention some of the fabrics that have been used in making up our present assortment:—Scotch black and blue Elysians, from J. & J. Crombie; Scotch super beavy Diagonals, from Walter Scott & Son; plain and mixed Cheviots, from same; West-of England Kerseys and Pilots, from Marling & Co.; German Elysians and Beavers from Schnabel Bros.; domestic Frieses, in blue and brown mixtures, from George River Mills, and black and mixed American Chinchillas. Also, a heavy American diagonal overcoating, in black and in Oxford and red mixtures, made especially for our house.

All of our ready-made articles may be referred to as being the result of thirty years' experience in making the best goods the market would take, and as being sold at prices sufficiently favoring the buyer. If the line of winter overcoats, selections can be made at from $10 00 to $42 00.

Macullar, Parker & Company,
400 Washington St., Boston,
112 Westminster Street, Providence.
nov11-2t

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
(TH)

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain sick, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop procrastinating. Death is the end, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have a friend, or a resident of a sickly locality, barricade your system against the source of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and wake you test breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer? ap 15-y

JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR
WASHING and BLEACHING
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.
SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.
Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.
apr21-eow'61

THE BEST BEST BEST | Policy of Insurance AGAINST Accidents IS
P-D-P-K
which is to say,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer
Captain Chas. Allen, of Worcester (Mass.) Fire Department, says: "After doctor's bills had been run up, I used Pain Killer as a liniment, and it cured me in a short time."
Captain D. S. Goodell, Jr., of Searsport, Maine, says: "I constantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known *Hop Plaster*, compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts. It is indeed *the best* pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Plaster ever made. Ask for the *Hop Plaster* at any drug store. Price 25 cents or five for $1. Hop Plaster Co., Proprietors,
CARTER, HARRIS & RAWLEY, Gen'l Ag'ts, Boston, Mass.
HOP PLASTER
au28 eow (1)

HISTORY of the WOMAN'S CRUSADE.
By Mrs. Wittenmyer. Octavo, 800 pages. $2.50.
"Rivals Uncle Tom's Cabin in many respects."—*Phil. Christian Woman.* Agents Wanted.
JAS. H. EARLE, 178 Washington St., Boston.
oct2 -tf

AGENTS Smith & Co., Box 1633, Boston, Mass. WANTED
oct28-4t

READ AND RUN.

—The United States Fish Commissioners expect the distribution of one hundred thousand young carp this fall. Since the Commission began its work, from twelve to fifteen thousand carp ponds have been stocked. Ten thousand applications for carp are now on file from different parts of the Union, and new applications are constantly received at the rate of fifty to a hundred daily.

— Frins Bismarck is said to be opposed to the laws against the Socialists in Germany, and their repeal is therefore expected.

— It is rumored from Cairo that active negotiations are proceeding between the Porte and the Khedive, with a view to stopping the trial of Arabi Pacha.

— Bishop Fruipel maintained in the French Chamber of Deputies that the State was bound to maintain public worship as an indemnification to the clergy for the confiscation of their property at the time of the revolution.

— The New York correspondent of the Boston Advertiser describes Mrs. Langtry thus: "Mrs. Langtry is a handsome woman, on the English standard. She has handsome eyes and hair, a fine, somewhat extensive figure, and large hands and feet. People *will* go to see her and pay for the privilege."

— A permanent railway corps is to be organized for Egypt, the men to have constant practice in railway traffic and maintenance, cooperating with the railway corporations of England.

— Mr. Henry Winthrop Sargent, who died at his country seat, "Wodenethe," on the Hudson, devoted the best part of his life exclusively to the enjoyment and study of the art of living in the country and the practice of horticulture.

— Last Sunday was regarded by the whole Mohammedan world as the opening of a new era. Islam then began its second run of thirteen Eastern centuries with the prophecy of a new apostle who will "rejuvenate the faith of the people." Mohammedanism has super-seded the Christian religion in nearly all its earlier scenes.

— The New York Sun suggests that no better place can be found for fox-hunting than Long Island; there it may be enjoyed without injury to the agriculture of the region, in the most bracing air, and with the approval and encouragement of the inhabitants.

— Postmaster-General Howe says he is pondering a scheme for the sale to the public of stamped envelopes at the same price as adhesive stamps. He is inclined to think it a better device than lower postage rates. We do not think it is.

— Although the canals of New York are free, they will hereafter remain under the control of the State, and their future prosperity will depend on their management. The legislature will continue to have the supervision of the whole matter, and will be looked to to enact such laws as the changed state of things may require.

— The perils of the streets, in New York at least, at night, are said to be very much increased by glaring electric lights, suspended only a few feet above the sidewalks, and shooting their blinding rays straight into the eyes of pedestrians.

— The Treasury Department has just received $2,500 from the trustee of the bankrupt estate of Jay Cooke & Co., in payment of a claim of $2000.

— Some of the illuminated buoys introduced in European waters have been made to burn thirty days, and some of them four times that period.

— Investigations recently made in the west and northwest of China show the existence of vast coal districts. The entire surface of northern China is covered with rich yellow earth to a depth of one and two thousand feet, which overlies all the coal fields.

— The success of the English in Egypt gives occasion to the French press to bring out all its irony and ridicule, for which it is noted above that of all other nations.

— The great Lenox lawsuit to compel the removal of a dam in the neighborhood because of its generating a deadly malaria, has finally resulted in a verdict for the dam builders and defendants. The mill company called forty-seven medical men, who gave as their opinion that the pond had no connection with the presence of the poison. There seems to be no settled scientific theory on the subject of malaria.

— The humorous editorial writer in the New York Times says that women do not grow old as rapidly as men, they somehow do not celebrate as many birthdays. The average woman, it unmarried, rarely becomes more than twenty-four years old, although an occasional woman of exceptional truthfulness and boldness sometimes reaches the age of twenty-five.

— In the Norwegian elections, like our own, the government has been overwhelmingly defeated. A contest between liberalism and absolutism is going on in Norway, the struggle being against the stubborn Swedish king. The union between Sweden and Norway is of a unique character.

— The special joint committee of Congress to investicate the causes of the decline of American shipping, reconvened this week, after three months of individual investigation of the subject.

— The closure will no doubt very soon become a part of the rules of the British House of Commons, but it will be useful only against wilful obstruction. Honorable members, however, will still make the longest and the dryest of speeches, and waste the time of the House while contributing nothing to its enlightenment.

— The Harvard Cooperative Society which was formed by the students at Cambridge, last February, is already considered a successful enterprise.

— It is rumored that the Prince of Wales will come to Canada to preside over the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science in Montreal.

— A daughter of Judge Kelley, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania has made application for admission to the University of Pennsylvania as a special student in Greek.

— Two former employes of the English Church Missionary Society in Sierra Leone have been found guilty, together with their wives, of manslaughter, and have been sentenced to penal servitude for the terms of 20 and 18 years. The charge against them was wilful murder, the victim being a native girl.

— The French government, through a commission, expends an average annual sum of $900,000 for the restoration and maintenance of historic monuments. They include chateaux, cathedrals, ramparts, amphitheatres, abbeys, chapels, mosques, Roman monuments, and megalithic remains.

— Of the office of Sheriff in New York City, a leading daily journal of New York says—"Fairness in any respect is never practiced in the Sheriff's Office. Honesty is a by word and a subject of scornful jest there. The place is filled with corruption, and infested by harpies whose vileness cannot be fully conceived by one who has not been within their clutches." Not a very encouraging description of the place where everybody is liable to be brought in the course of life and business.

— In his brief address at the meeting held in New York to express the sentiment of the country in relation to his philosophic labors, Herbert Spencer gave an admirable summary of his philosophy in its application to the highest of human problems, that of "complete living." By this term he means, to treat yourself as well as you can, and your neighbor as well as he deserves.

— He is not a far-sighted man, well says the Daily Advertiser of this city, who thinks and says that the Christian missionary is the outcome of Sunday school sentiment or the representation of Christianity turned sentimental. It would be far more correct to say that the Christian missionary is the pioneer of our merchants our manufacturers, and our secular interests. It is not a mere accident that England and this country are the great missionary agents of the earth.

— The painter Bierstadt, speaking of what was lost by the recent burning of his house on the Hudson, says there was a book about Indian wars that was copiously illustrated by Indians in their picture language, and some of the pictures in it were by Sitting Bull. He says he would not have taken a great deal for it.

— Anthony Trollope, the English novelist, is a sufferer from a complication of disorders, all the result of overwork. It is very doubtful if he is ever good for anything again.

— Delirium tremens is relatively very rare among women, and alcohol produces fatal effects less rapidly upon them than upon men. In London, men drink beer and women spirits.

— Carlyle insisted upon it that Washington was a great bore, compared with Cromwell; he said he was like a man with the juice all squeezed out of him.

— Connecticut and New York will no longer exercise proprietary rights to the Fisheries in Long Island Sound, according to a recent decision.

— A criticism on Patti's singing in New York, from the Times, says—"The attractions offered by the dress-maker and jeweller do not compensate for a conspicuous absence of good singing and acting, and it was painful to hear Mme. Patti sing distinctly false, something that all singers may do occasionally, but should not do continuously. The performance was unworthy of the fame she has won."

— The practices of Mormonism are reversed under the protection of the King of Cashmere, the law allowing women several living husbands

☞ Paint applied to the exterior of buildings in autumn and winter will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer and hot weather. In the former it dries slowly, and becomes hard, like a glazed surface, not easily affected by the hot weather, or worn off by the beating of the storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once, leaving the lead nearly dry and ready to crumble off. Furthermore, by painting in cold weather the annoyance of small flies, which invariably collect during the warm season on fresh paint, is avoided.

☞ A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club says of orchard grass that no other grass is so sure to grow from seeding, and none will bear the tramp of feet better. No kind starts quicker in spring and continues later in fall, and none springs up more rapidly after grazing. Another member examined a patch during the late intense drouth, which was green and fresh, while timothy adjoining was dried as if dead.

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Ask your Grocer for it!
THIS article when combined with starch, saves labor, greatly increases stiffness, produces an ivory like surface and polish; makes the iron run smooth and easy, prevents blistering, gives to the goods a clear pearl white and prevents them turning yellow, and brightens all colored goods.
A 10 cent package will serve a small family 6 or 8 weeks, and a 25 cent package 4 to 5 months. 10 and 25 cent packages sent free by mail on receipt of the price in money or stamps by addressing the
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A full blood Bull, 2½ years old, good disposition. Pedigree perfect. For sale by
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Poultry Keepers Attention.
SEND for my *price list* of Poultry supplies, such as Scraps, Oyster Shells, Meat, &c., &c.
C. A. BARTLETT,
Worcester, Mass.
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Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters. Send twenty cents for a specimen copy to WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York.
☞ The new volume (19) commences with November. Send FIFTY CENTS for three months; it will satisfy you that you can subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times it value.
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A Common-Sense Remedy.
SALICYLICA.
No More Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.
Immediate Relief Warranted.
Permanent Cure Guaranteed.
Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Prescribed to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

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THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.
SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects.
It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oil, ointments, liniments, and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.
SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now extensively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent cures in three days.

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that SALICYLICA is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly. Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.
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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.
But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to
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EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.
nov18-eow13t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Middlesex, ss Probate Court.
To all persons interested in the trust under the will of ELIZABETH S. BROWN, sometimes called ELIZABETH BROWN, late of Bedford, in said County, deceased. Greeting.
WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by LYDIA A. WILLARD, of Bedford, in the County of Middlesex, praying to be appointed trustee under the will of said deceased, which has been proved in said Court
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of December next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, Gnonon M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
nov18 3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

DIXI'S BEARD ELIXIR
sep28-eow13t

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Butter.

The butter market has taken a weak turn under the influence of the light trade for some time past, and prices may safely be called one cent a pound lower than a week ago. Perhaps, if we should make allowance for the difference in the quality of the butter now coming in, prices are not really any lower, but we must take the goods as we find them and report accordingly. In a jobbing way, 37 to 38 cents a pound is the top range for the finest creameries, and large lots to the trade could not be placed at over 36 cents. For the finest dairy selections 35 cents is an outside jobbing price, and no large lots could be placed at over 33 cents. When we pass there, prices drop to 29 cents for fresh made lots of New York and Vermont dairy, and from all that we can gather, it is hard to get over 27 cents a pound for ice house stock. For anything below 27 till we reach 20 cents, there is really no basis of values, and sellers take just about what buyers are willing to pay. Oleomargarine, which can be bought from 16 to 19 cents a pound, takes the place of medium quality of butter, and it is well for country shippers to keep this fact constantly in mind. Common butter is taken by bakers at from 16 to 18 cents, but anything above this rates slowly unless it is worth over 20 cents. Take-a-change packer trade in our market is in a very peculiar position, and the prevailing opinion is that prices were up too high last month, and will be lower before the end of the year, unless a demand from abroad springs up, which is not now expected. Strictly fine fresh-made Western creameries may keep up, as they are controlled by the large home demand, but the outlook for ordinary New York and Vermont stock is not encouraging.

Special dispatch from St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 14, reads: "Market dull, but not quotably lower. General price, 29 to 30 cents; fair to good, 25 to 27 cents; selections, 32 to 33 cents. Shipments to day 1000 tubs."

Cheese

In cheese there is not much change, but buyers appear to be more cautious, and advices from abroad seem to be rather unfavorable. Holders, however, are more anxious, and still express great confidence in the future. Large lots of fine factory are selling at 12½@13¼ cents a pound, but 13 cents is about all that the trade are willing to pay for the best offerings. In a jobbing way sales run up to 14 cents and over. Special dispatches to the Produce Exchange yesterday are as follows:

Hay.

Receipts for hay are fully equal to the demand, and while an occasional fancy lot will command $20, it is hard to get over $18 to $19 per ton, and buyers are not willing to pay over $15 to $16 per ton for the best.

Eggs.

There continues to be a scarcity of fresh eggs, and sales were made yesterday at 33 to 34 cents a dozen in a small way. For Western, as they arrive, 31 to 32 cents is all that can be reported, as most of the receipts are from held stocks and cannot be guaranteed as fresh. Limed eggs are worth 25 to 27 cents a dozen.

Beans.

Beans eased off a little last week under the influence of large receipts, but receivers are not disposed to concede much more. The best handpicked pea beans are selling at $3,10 to $3 15 per bushel, but for large lots $3 is a top price. Choice mediums command in a small way $2 80 to $3,00, but cannot be sold to the trade at over $2 70. Yellow eyes are worth $3,20 to $3,40 per bushel in small lots and $3,15 and $3,20 in a large way.

Potatoes.

Potatoes have been doing very well for a week past. Receipts are coming along in good condition and buyers are operating with confidence. The highest price obtained for the best rose is 80 cents a bushel, and receivers think that it will be difficult to get any better price this year. Some varieties do not command over 70 to 75 cents.

Apples.

Apples are in liberal supply, and we see no prospect at present of any advance. Large lots of No. 1 Baldwins are selling at $2 25 to $2 50 per barrel, and except for some very fancy varieties, this is all that can be obtained. Good apples can be purchased at retail or $2 75 to $3 per barrel. In Montreal we notice that there have been considerable sales of winter varieties at high prices, including 300 barrels choice Northern Spies at $4, a car of choice red fruit at $3 75, a car of good mixed winter apples at $3 50, a car at $3 40, a car do. at $3 45, and a car at $3 60.

Poultry.

With the approach of Thanksgiving poultry begins to attract attention, and if the weather should be tolerably cool, we look for an active trade the next two weeks. Our market is considered one of the best in the country for poultry, and good prices can always be obtained if the country people will only put up good condition. For a few days past the best Northern keys and chickens have been selling at 18 to 20 cents a pound, in large lots, while in the Western communities coops along it may not be easy to get over 16 or 18 cents. It will not be out of place here to mention a few of the points to be observed in preparing and packing poultry for this market. The killing should be done by bleeding in the neck. Feathers should be plucked before the bodies are cold. Poultry should never be starved, as it lessens the value one-third. The wing feathers should always be removed, the entrails drawn and head cut off. After the blood is thoroughly drained out, the skin should be drawn over the neck and tied, except in warm weather, when the necks should be left open. Always wipe the necks clean. Pack in clean boxes or barrels. Never use straw. Line side and ends with paper. Mark correct tare on each package. Keep each kind of poultry separate.—[Journal.

THE CORN CROP.
AN ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF 1,650,000,000 BUSHELS.
The returns of the November corn crop to the department of agriculture show no change. The condition is 78 against 79 in October, and 81 in August and September, and 81 in October. Last year, the condition fell from 90 in July to 66 in October, revealing a loss of over 440,000,000 bushels which was fully made up. The department has three threes lists of quantity: Comparative condition to October; yield to the acre returned in November, and, in December, the total product as compared with the yield of 1881 and 1880. Even in October the highest was 1,680,000,000 bushels. Present returns make a general average of nearly 25 bushels per acre, which is rather a medium yield. The average in 1880 was 28 1-10 bushels, while the average yield of the 10 years from 1870 to 1880 was nearly 27 bushels. The November report is indic to a yield of 1,650,000,000 bushels, distributed in round numbers as follows: New England, 7,000,000; New York, 31,000,000; New Jersey, 8,000,000; Pennsylvania, 49,000,000 Delaware, 4,000,000; Maryland, 17,000,000; Virginia, 35,000,000; North Carolina, 35,000 000; South Carolina, 16,000,000; Georgia, 32,000,000; Florida, 4,000 000; Alabama, 29 000,000; Mississippi, 23,000,000; Louisiana, 2,000 000; Texas, 74,000,000; Arkansas, 35,000,000; Tennessee, 69,000,000; West Virginia, 13 000,000; Kentucky, 77,000,000; Ohio, 82,000,000; Michigan, 30,000,000; Indiana, 99,000 000; Illinois, 129 000 000; Wisconsin, 32,000,000; Minnesota, 21,000,000; Iowa, 106,000,000; Missouri, 91, 000 000; Kansas, 151,000 000; Nebraska, 31 000,000. The quality of the crop is superior throughout the South and falls below 90 in only 18 states, as follows: In Maine, 11 point below in Michigan, 2 in Ohio, 3 in Nevada, 5 in Indiana, Vermont and Utah, 6 in New Jersey, 8 in Colorado, 9 in New York, 10 in Rhode Island and New Mexico, 15 in New Hampshire and Iowa, 16 in Dakota, 18 in Minnesota and 22 in Wisconsin. Some correspondents deem it too early for an accurate estimate, and think the outcome will be better determined by the December returns. In former years the December report has been the lowest. It is not probable that the crop exceeds the above figures.

☞ The average shrinkage of wheat from threshing time for the next six months is estimated to be 6 per cent.

—The French Academy has been offered twenty-five francs to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for diphtheria. The competition is open to all the world, and is not even limited to the medical profession.

IF YOU ARE RUINED in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

—The latest judicial rumor is, that Justice Bradley will resign from the Supreme Court bench, and that Secretary Folger will be nominated to succeed him.

☞ The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

—A daughter was born to the Queen of Spain, last Sunday, which is to be named Isabel.

☞ A fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct this evil, and restore the system to natural, regular, and healthy action.

—The 250th anniversary of the founding of the First Church in Charlestown was celebrated Sunday.

HOW TO AVOID DRUNKENNESS.
Forbid intoxicating nostrums and use Parker's Ginger Tonic in your family. This delicious remedy never intoxicates, is a true blood and brain food, and aiding all the vital functions never fails to invigorate.

—The Democrats had a jubilee and a dinner at the Revere House, in this city, on Saturday, some three hundred being present.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

—The Boston Press Club ate its 26th annual dinner at the Parker House, on Saturday last.

☞ Agents can grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For full particulars address E. G. RIDOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.
nov12 52t

—The total corn crop is now estimated at 1,650,000,000 for the whole country.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility $1. mch11-

HOW WATCHES ARE MADE.—In a SOLID GOLD Watch, aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of metal is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply strength. The surplus gold is actually needless. In James Boss' Patent Gold Watch Cases this WASTE is saved, and SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH secured by a simple process, at ⅓ to ½ the cost. A plate of SOLID GOLD is soldered on each side of a plate of nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this the cases, backs, centers, bezels, &c., are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and engine turning. These cases have been worn perfectly smooth by use without removing the gold. This is the only Case made under this process and warranted by special certificate. For sale by all Jewelers. 150,000 of these Cases now carried in the U. S. and Canada. Largest and Oldest Factory. Established 1854.
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Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue, and name this paper.
nov18-6t

Geneva Award.
Special and personal attention given to the preparation, proof, and trial of cases in the Court of Alabama Claims in Washington, D. C.
As extensive experience in the former Court, and unusual facilities for managing these causes, enables me to render special services to claimants. Time for docketing cases expires January 14, 1883. All cases not entered on or before that date will be thereafter totally barred and inadmissable.
The Court has jurisdiction of claims for vessels and cargoes destroyed by any Confederate Cruisers, the wages of officers and men, their personal effects, and for War Premiums paid from April, 1861, to November, 1865. Interest is allowed from the time of the loss, or payment of premiums until March 31, 1877 at 4 per cent. per annum.
Full information given on application to the undersigned.
J. F. MANNING,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
131 Devonshire Street.....Boston
69 Wall Street.....New York
1424 New York Av. Washington, D. C.
aug12-5mos

American Composers.
As regards musical compositions of note, America is undoubtedly young. A great deal has, however, been done the last few years, been accomplished. The following are all by native composers:—
Zenobia. ($2 00) By S. G. Pratt.
A grand opera of much merit.
St. Peter. ($1.60) By J. K. Paine.
A well known Oratorio.
Redemption Hymn. (30 cts.) By J. C. D. Parker.
A short, but complete and impressive work.
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A sacred Cantata for Christmas time.
Fall of Jerusalem. (50 cts.) By H. E. Parkhurst.
An impressive and musical Cantata.
46th Psalm. (60 cts.) By Dudley Buck.
A first class sacred composition.
Praise to God. ($2 00) By G. F. Bristow.
Is Oratorio. Noble words and music.
Belshazzar. ($1.00) By J. A. Butterfield.
Grand and beautiful sacred Cantata.
Joseph's Bondage. ($1.00) By J. M. Chadwick.
A splendid oriental sacred Cantata.
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Easy Christmas Cantata.
Don Munio. ($1.50) By Dudley Buck.
A legend of the crusaders, set to music.
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Will do (in doors) for a winter concert.
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New arrangement of a famous Cantata.
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SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES made to order. Also repaired in a workmanlike manner.
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nov4-4t JOHN D. CLAPP.

jan14 eow26t

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Ladies canvassing Tea will do well to send for our Premium List. We have premiums for orders from $5 to $60, including Gold Band Tea sets, Waltham Watches, etc., etc. We send out thousands of these orders every year, and have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction from those receiving them. If any lady reader of this paper wishes a beautiful Gold Band Tea Set, they will find it to their advantage to send us a postal for further information.
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WAGON SCALES $60
All Iron and Steel, Double Brass Tare Beam. Scale to pass in freight. All sizes equally low, for free book, address
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WORK at home, Men and Women, Boys and Girls make 50c. an hour. New business; never advertised; no peddling. The SECRET revealed and 15 SAMPLES to comm nce work on FREE. Send 10c or four 3-cent stamps for postage and advertising, and address
MASON & CO., Montpelier, Vermont.
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The Poet's Corner.

THE SKEIN WE WIND.

BY GEORGE KLINGEL.

If you and I, to-day,
Should stop and lay
Our life-work down, and let our hands fall where they will—
Fall down to lie quite still—
And if some other hand should come and stoop to find
The threads we carried, so that it could wind,
Beginning where it stopped, if it should come to keep
Our life-work going: seek
To carry on the good design
Distinctively made yours, or mine,
What would it find?

Some work we must be doing, true or false;
Some threads we wind; some purpose so exalts
Itself that we look up to it, or down,
As to a crown
To bow before and we weave the threads
Of different lengths and thickness—some mere shreds—
And wind them round
Till all the skein of life is bound,
Sometimes forgetting at the task
To ask
The value of the threads, or choose
Strong stuff to use.

No hand but winds some thread;
It cannot stand quite still till it is dead
But what it spins and winds a little skein
God made each hand for work—not toil-stain
Is required, but every hand
Spins though but ropes of sand
If love should come,
Stooping above when we are done,
To find bright threads
That we have held, that we may spin them longer—
Find but shreds
That break when touched, how cold
Sad, shivering, worthless, the hands will hold
The broken strands and know
Fresh cause for woe.

Ladies' Department.

A MOOSE MONOLOGUE.

[Forest and Stream.]

As I take great pleasure in reading hunting and fishing excursions in the Forest and Stream, and the old proverb is that example is better than precept, I now put in my paddle, since it is not fair to sit in the bow and shout all the time (no genuine practical hunter uses oars).

About ten years ago I was lumbering in the forest of Nova Scotia in company with John Harlow and Wm. H. Mayo on Bear River, which empties into Digby Basin, on the opposite side of Bay of Fundy from St Johns, N. B. Bear River village is about four miles up the river. They have a custom house there, also a custom house officer with a head clerk, and a clerk's devil, or, as they call him, "tide waiter." The principal business of these three for a week after I arrived with my canvas canoe was to find out what the duty on that craft would be But finally, after sending to Col. Vests, in Digby, some ten miles away, they came to the conclusion it would only be two dollars and fifty cents, as I had lived there as a neighbor five years.

The height of my ambition had always been a moose hunt in September. The method of calling moose is as follows: Find an open, dry bog back in the forest some fifteen miles from any settlers. Make a hole of birch bark similar to an old-fashioned tin horn, and, on the first dark night sit down in the middle of the bog (it wants two hunters to be successful), then take your bark horn and imitate the noise made by a cow moose, and if there is a moose within hearing of the horn he will come out on the bog. The first full moon in September is the best and only time in the year to hunt with the horn. My listening to the words of John Harlow I missed two falls, by being too late. There was always "some business to do this week; but next week we will go," was his cry. I had determined not to be late on this occasion, so I said, "John, are you ready to go moose hunting with me next Monday."

"No, Hi, I cannot go Monday, but if you will wait until Wednesday I will go then. I have some work to do on Copeland's house; shall get it done by Wednesday."

"Now, John Harlow, that was just the way last year, and you know how we tramped around in them wet bogs with cloudy sky; wind blowed all night, and we did not get any moose meat. You cannot play that on me this year. If you can't go Monday, I will try Obediah Parker."

"How are you, Obediah, what are you doing down under this old sawmill? Hallo, Thomas Sparr, you here, too? I suppose you are learning the millwright's trade with Obediah? I say, I am going after a moose Monday, and Harlow cannot go, and I want one of you to go."

"Well, Hiram, we both want to go, but Franklin Rice would not let us leave this mill all tore to pieces; anyhow if the water should rise in the river it would take the dam away, so we cannot go."

"Tom Sparr, do you know where John Iles is? I am going to try him; I guess he will go."

"Hiram, if I could not get anybody but Iles, I would stay home."

"I want you to understand I am going Monday if I live and have to go alone, and without any gun, axe or knife; yes, sir."

"Good morning, Mr. Iles; how is it, are you troubled with the moose fever this fall?"

"Wal, yes; I should like to call up another moose about like the one Jim Morehouse and I got last fall."

"Mr. Iles, I come over to see if you would go with me next Monday. I am going back to the old moose ground by the way of Uncle Joe Clark's."

"Where is Harlow that he don't go?"

"Oh, he cannot go until Wednesday, and I told him I would not put it off one day longer."

"Wal, Mr. Mayo, I can't go Monday, but I will go Tuesday. Old Uncle Billy Harris wanted me to go with him next week. He says if he could kill one more moose, he would be satisfied; you know old 'Squire Billy Harris, he is about seventy."

"Yes, I know him, but I never went with a crowd and got any game yet; so I will go home and take my choreboy, Bill, about fifteen years old, to carry the axe, and we will go on our own hook. Yes, sir."

"Mary, I have been the rounds, trying to get somebody to go moose hunting with me Monday, and everybody is busy; so I am going to take little Bill Iles to carry an axe, and go alone. Bill, where is my light axe? I want you to go over to Harden Clute's store and get me one and a half pounds of powder and a box of waterproof caps, while I take old Sweepstakes again and rear her. Come, come; if I am going to paddle this canoe, just part your hair on the other side or keep that tobacco on the other side of your mouth, because it steers hard when you are over on one side; so keep still, and we shall find game a little further up the stream. Patience is everything, especially when you get into a place that is so lonesome it makes you think it was the last place ever made on earth; then is the time an old hunter keeps his eyes and ears open for large game."

"Bill, Bill! Hullo, Bill! Come, it is daylight. Get up and put on the teakettle. I want to get out to Joe Clark's by seven o'clock, and we have got to make a stew, a grub, a hunk of pork, four loaves of bread, a little tea tied up in a red flannel bag, corned beef, salt tied up in a rag, brown sugar in a tomato can, mustard-box full of butter, blacking-box full of angle-worms, frying-pan, a three-quart pail, belt and sheath knife, two tin dippers, two army blankets, one axe and gun." And we started up the river on foot by Frank Rice's Mill to the road that leads to Clark's. This was Bill's first moose hunt, and we felt gay that morning, especially Bill. We passed Clara's about eight o'clock in the morning. Uncle Joe came out and says: "Good morning. I suppose you are going for a moose?" and Bill spoke up and said that was the calculation, which made Uncle Joe laugh outright, and then wished us good luck and a big moose. Then we took the Maitland road, which is an old road that was cut by the Government years ago to Maitland, a back settlement of the south shore of Nova Scotia. We followed this road until we struck the west branch of South Stillwater, then followed up the stream to three small lakes, which we found when surveying and named Faith, Hope and Charity, for the greatest of these is Charity.

We found an open meadow near the stream where the high water had killed the growth and everything was dry stubs, limbs and dry underbrush. I told Bill I guessed we would call here to-night; so we went in onto the high land, built a fire, made tea, toasted some bread on a long stick and ate supper. Bill said that was as good a supper as he wanted. I comprehended his talk thoroughly, because I had been in the woods before. It will give a person an appetite to travel in the woods all day, like a goat, and they will eat anything. "Now, Bill, while I am making a moose horn, you gather some dry wood, for we must go out on the bog in about an hour, and when we come back in the morning we shall want breakfast without much work. I guess it is going to be a good night for calling; the wind is going down with the sun, and there will be a heavy frost to-night. Bill, you fill that pail full of water to carry out on the bog, while I cut a little spruce tree to stick up for us to sit under, so when the moose comes, he will see the bush and will not see us. Come, it is time we was out there; you take the two blankets and water, I will take the tree, and rifle and horn. Now, Bill, I want you to keep under them blankets and not make one mite of noise if a moose comes. Now, I will try the horn: *Wough! wough! wough! wough!* Eight o'clock and not a sound from any quarter; I will try again: *Wough! wough! wough!* No moose here, Bill.

"I guess we are not far enough back in the forest. Newell's Bog is a good place. There! did you hear that, what was it? It was a dry limb cracked, there it is again; it is a young moose; he is shy; he will not come out in sight. I can always tell those young fellows. He will keep within hearing all night. Now, I will try the horn again: *Wough! wough! wough! wough!* There, there is one coming.

"*Hoo! hoo! hoooh!* That is an owl; they are the biggest nuisance I know of when a fellow is calling moose. We might as well get under the blankets as to try any more; that owl will keep up his noise as long as we use the horn. *Hoo! hoo! hoooh!* There he is again; I am going to take a nap. Good night, Bill, if a bear takes you in the night while I am asleep, you sing out."

"You bet I will; say, is there bears around here?"

"Yes, any amount of them, John Iles and I killed an old buster not five miles from here."

"Do you suppose they will come after us to-night?"

"Oh, shut up your hash-trap, I was almost asleep then; you go to sleep, I will look out for all the bears, as long as I have old Sweepstakes by my side.

"It is ten o'clock; I must have a nap. Come Bill, turn out and let us go in on the high land and get breakfast. I have been up more than an hour cruising around the head of the bog looking for game. I found that moose track that broke the dry limbs last night. He was about a three-year-old. After we get through breakfast and the sun takes the dew off the grass we will go over to the head of the east branch, called the Mississippi. I know of a big meadow there and we will take things easy, catch some trout, and get all ready for fun to-night. Now, Bill, there is that blacking box of angle-worms; I am going to try for some trout. Oh what a big one, did you see that? Give me another worm. There, that is some, lad, he is as much as fourteen inches long. How many of them can you get away with at one time, Bill?"

"About three, I guess."

"All right, here is another one. I suppose some of them Boston fellows with their split bamboo $30 fish pole would laugh at us catching trout with an alder pole six feet long with worms for bait. But I tell you, Bill, them city chaps are splendid fishermen while they are tipped back in their chairs smoking a segar in the club house. If they can get any more fins, feathers or fur, they special ly if the fur is moose fur, they have got to stop on a bog all night, and don't you forget it. How many trout have we got?"

"I have dressed seven and there are four more."

"All right, and here comes another one Bill, build a fire right here, and we will have a frying pan of them speckled beauties for dinner. I wish I could holler loud enough to make my brother Hod hear, I would tell him I was eating trout. He lives in Lynn, Mass. He is an awful lad with a fish pole. I have known him to wade all day and fish and not get a bite, go home all puckered out and dream of big pickerel, and then out the next day, gritty as a chaw of tobacco rolled in the sand, for another week's around the same lake. My pluck don't hang on under such circumstances. Come, Bill, there is two more for you to eat and you are done. All right, pack them up; we shall find use for them. I like cold trout Now we will go over to the meadow. It is most four o'clock. By the time we get tea it will be time to call. I guess we will have better luck than we did last night."

"Come, Bill, hurry up and get that tin back of your belt and I will cut a bush; now, step in my track. Here is a good place; I will stick the bush in this knoll The wind is all died down, and it is one of the nights made on purpose for calling moose. Now, Bill, if you hear anything don't sing out loud the way you did last night. *Wough! wough!* No, no, listen: *Hoo! hoo! hookooah!* There is another devilish owl. They say everything is made for the best; I should like to know what they are good for. I tried to eat once with little Jim Muse, when we were over on Tusket River exploring, and he was a little the toughest eating I ever experienced. Wal, here is a try again. This horn does not exactly suit me: *Wough! wough! wough!* Now listen: *Hoo! hoo! hookooha!* I will kill every owl I see after this. No moose to-night, Bill. There is a little air drawing to the west, and that is bad; a moose goes to leeward if he had to travel forty miles and swim across the Atlantic Ocean. I have had that game played on me more than once. I guess we will go into the woods on that spruce knoll and build up a fire and have a regular old fashioned smoke. I guess we will go over to the Northeast Stillwater to morrow night. I am going to sleep and not get up to morrow morning until the sun has taken all the dew off the grass."

"Come, Mr. Mayo, isn't you going to get up? Breakfast is ready. My gracious, it is seven o'clock; I don't wonder I slept sound, it is the first nap I have had since I left Bear River Bridge, with both eyes shut. Bill, what have you got for breakfast?"

"Pilot bread, tea, trout, butter, sugar, candles and soap."

"I shouldn't think by the looks of your face you had soap for breakfast."

"I haven't been to breakfast yet."

"I thought you had, Bill; I saw you chewing something."

"That was tobacco."

"You do beat the evil one; a boy fifteen years old and your hash trap full of tobacco before breakfast. Well, Bill, I am going where there is moose tracks before I settle down to call another night. We will go back to the Mississippi and follow the Maitland road east, then strike for the old burnt road. I can see the Stillwater."

"Are you going to catch some more trout?"

"I guess not; we shall not want any heavier load to carry."

"Just look here, Bill. Who has been along here in the grass? I will bet it is John Iles and old 'Squire Billy Harris. Iles told me old Mr. Harris wanted him to go with him. It looks as though six or eight men had gone up the meadow. I am getting all wet with the dew on the bushes and grass. I guess we had better stop here and wait about an hour until the sun dries the grass. Hark! hark! What is that noise? Listen. It sounds like some one getting into a boat with oars. I will bet it is old man Harris and his crew that made the tracks we saw up the meadow. Let us go down to that little cove and look across to the landing place and see who it can be. Now, Bill, step in my tracks and we will go easy. Just look. There is Iles, old man Harris, Bill Henshaw, and five or six more. Just wait a minute until I untie my moose horn from my belt, and I will make Iles think there is a moose out here sure. *Bugh! bugh! bugh!* Just look. Iles has grabbed his gun and is getting out of the boat. *Bugh! bugh! bugh!* He has taken off his shoes and is making motions to the rest of his crew to keep still and not get out of the boat. See him creep along on the rocks snug down to the water. I guess it won't do to let him come any further; he might shoot one of us; so I will sing out at him. Don't you shoot this way, you old seed, you. Ha! ha! ha! ha! I though you was an old moose hunter, John. I did not suppose a greenhorn like me could fool an old moose caller. Hullo, boys. How do you do, Mr. Harris? Where are you all going?

"We are bound home. We was up to the head of this long meadow last night, but did not get anything."

"What are you going home for? I think to-night will be a good night."

"Oh, wal, old Mr. Harris wants to go, so we must go to please him."

"John, suppose you stop with Bill and me, and let them take the boat and go."

"Now, Mr. Mayo, I want to tell you what a time we had last night. We went to the upper end of that meadow and all sat down under a big hackmatack tree and I commenced calling but got no answer, and the rest began to get their blankets over them, and I took my gun and climbed up most to the top, and I could see all over the meadow, and I had not set there more than fifteen minutes before I saw a moose come out of the woods away up on the right-hand side of the meadow, and he was coming right straight for us (now don't you know if you had been with me we would got that moose) and then I heard old man Harris commence to snore in his sleep, and then I dropped one of my shoes down to signal them to stop their noise, and it struck old man Harris right on his nose, and he yelled out as loud as he could bawl, and away went the moose. And then I got down, and the old man's nose bled like a butcher."

"I guess it was not a very high tree."

"Oh, yes, I was up as much as thirty feet."

"Now, Iles, I always thought you would lie, and now I know you will. Any man that would tell me that one of those shoes could fall thirty feet and strike a man on the nose when he was flat on his back and not have his head broke, is a little too thin entirely."

"Wal, you can believe it or not, it is a fact."

"Iles, I am bound to have a moose before I leave these woods."

"We can get one just as well as not if we only think so and mean business."

"So I say. I should like to go over to that big bog where Morehouse and I got that big moose."

"Now, don't you know, I believe we can go up to the upper end of the meadow where I saw that moose last night and call him back."

"It is no use to try that moose, he is more than ten miles off before this time, but we might get another one."

"Mayo, let us try it anyway."

"All right."

"Now, don't you know, Mr. Mayo, if you had been with me we might have got that moose just as well as not."

"It is going to be a nice night to call, not a cloud in the sky and the wind is all dying out. Now, Iles, you do the calling to night, and if you get an answer just call me, and I will get old Sweepstakes out and down his house. Iles, I don't have any faith in this place."

"Now, don't you know I am going to have an answer the first time I try this horn."

"Here, here, Bill! put out that match, you must not smoke while we are out here on the bog."

"Why not?"

"Because a moose would smell it four miles to windward and forty to leeward."

"Mayo, Mayo, come wake up."

"Is there a moose coming?"

"No, I think we had better go into that burnt land and build a fire, Bill's most froze."

"I have had quite a nap, it is almost two o'clock, you see all around that side is burnt and a thick hedge of green alder skirts the meadow. We can go just behind those alders, and if we hear anything on the meadow we can creep through the alders and not be seen. Oh, this is a nice place to build a fire; plenty of old burnt wood to start a fire with. What is that noise? Just look. John is sound asleep and snoring. Bill, roll him over fice or six times and make him stop that noise. Wal, wal, I declare Bill is gone to sleep too. I guess they watched for the moose all night. Probably he thought he would shoot the moose while I was asleep, but I am rather inclined to think Sweepstakes would speak if a moose should come out on the bog.

"The sun is just coming up in sight; it is a splendid morning. If they will sleep now without snoring, I will sit here by this little fire and listen for game. There is something very fascinating in the grand old forest, especially when you know there is large game in the vicinity, and you have old Sweepstakes by your side. There, I hear some kind of a noise on the meadow and peek through the alders. What in the world is that? I have a something in the brook coming down this way. I cannot see the animal, but whatever it is, it is catching hold of the bushes, and slapping them down into the water. It must be a bear wading down the brook, driving the trout down where the water is very shallow, so he can catch them. I will run out and sit in the tall grass and when he gets close to me I will let old Sweepstakes speak to him. Now, Mr. Bruin, come on; I am all ready to receive you with a hearty welcome. Here he comes around the turn in the brook; down goes that alder bush slap into the water on this side; down goes them hardbacks on the other side. What a splashing noise this still morning. O, my, it is not a bear but two; otters. Now the fish drive this way. What scooting and scampering. I have got to fire at them on the jump; so here she goes. Both otters went to the bottom, and I could see them scooting under water faster than I could get through the tall grass and brush up the brook, the way they came.

"Say, Mayo, what did you fire at?"

"I heard the greatest splashing in the brook and meadow you ever heard, and thought it was a bear, but it was two otters."

"Why didn't you kill them?"

"O my! they were on the jump so I could not draw a bead on them. That was the first time I ever saw otters on a spree like that. They were bound for a fish dinner, if there were any in the brook."

"Because Iles and Bill are asleep again. All right as long as they don't snore. I wish I could get another crack at them otters. There, I hear something in the water down by that old lower dam. I will creep down here. I will bet it is another otter. I see him now; it is a muskrat. I can draw a line bead on you."

"What did you fire at another otter?"

"No, it was a muskrat. Bill, bring me one of them long burnt poles from that burnt land, so I can fish him out. Now, William, you get a kettle of water and make some tea, and we will have breakfast."

"Mayo, that is a nice muskrat skin. What are you going to do with the hindquarters of that muskrat?"

"I am going to eat it.

"What, eat a rat?

"Yes, sir; a muskrat is just as nice as coon. After I roast this you taste it and see."

"No, sir; you don't get any of that stuff down my neck."

"Iles, this is nice eating. There, I have ate both them hindquarters, except that piece here; try that, Bill."

"No, I thank you."

"Here, just taste it, you don't know how good it is."

"No, sir, it would make me throw up my breakfast."

"You are as dainty a set of hunters as ever I got acquainted with; cannot eat a nice piece of muskrat, well cooked, with butter, salt and pepper on it. I wish you had been with my chum and me in Wisconsin. We lived three days on porcupine without anything with it; not a mite of salt nor a dish to cook it in. I guess if you could have had a piece of this rat then you would have eaten it without finding fault."

"Mayo, how is it? I hear you and Bill met a moose last fall most out to Clark's."

"I don't mention it. That old almost kill me, Bill. I was going home from Mack and Welsh Camp. When I started I thought I would take George Mayo's little shotgun, thinking I should not see any game only partridge. When we got into the road about a mile from Clark's I saw some large animal coming into the road about twenty rods ahead of us; I thought at first it was a horse. Bill was in his shirt sleeves and had on a red shirt. I stopped, and Bill came behind me, and says: 'What is that in the road?'

"I said, 'That is a five year old moose. Bill, get right behind me, and look over my shoulder, and don't move one mite, not wink, nor breathe, but stand just as still as a stump,' and I commenced saying: 'Oh, dear! oh, dear! if I had only taken the rifle! Oh, dear! Bill, have you got a bullet?' 'No.' 'Oh, dear! have you got a small knife that I can get into this gun? Oh, dear! I wish I had an iron ramrod. Oh, dear! I wish I could see a stone that would go into this. Oh, dear! see him coming right up to us—he is not more than ten rods from us. Don't be frightened, Bill. Keep still! keep still! Oh, dear! if I had only taken the rifle. Oh, dear! if I had some coarse shot! There! he sees us. Just look. I never had such a nice chance to kill a moose in my life. Oh, dear, oh! There he goes off on the walk. Just look. I could shoot him a dozen times with the rifle.' I tell you what it is, Iles, that hurt me bad. I don't believe I shall ever get over that if I live to be a hundred years old. I never want to get catched in that situation again. I should rather ask a woman to be my wife and have her say, 'No,' right out loud. Yes, sir—upon my word and honor, I would. How far is it over there? About three miles. It is only nine o'clock. Let us go over there and get all ready before dark. You might as well throw this corn away; mine is the best one, and we only want one. This is a hard place to travel in, Iles. Can't we get there without going through this skunk-spruce bog?"

"No, this is the nearest way to go there."

"Oh, thunder, Iles, if you hadn't held onto that limb as you did it would have killed me. It switched back and took me right across the eyes. Here is a brook; suppose we stop here and get dinner?"

"All right, I will get dinner ready for you will wait upon me."

"Yes, we will."

"Bill, you get some wood and start a fire, Iles, you get out that three-quart pail, rinse it out and fill it full of clean water."

"And what are you going to do?"

"Me, I am going to get dinner. What have you got there, Iles?"

"It is white loaf sugar. Now, don't you know, Mr. Mayo, that is just the best stuff to carry in the woods with you and eat when you are travelling to keep you from being faint and hungry?"

"What have you got in that other bag?"

"That is brown sugar."

"Wal, Iles, you are a brick with a gilt edge; two kinds of sugar, two kinds of cake, butter and doughnuts, out here in the woods. I don't wonder you weigh 280 pounds, especially if you do not work any better for other folks than you did for me when I took the leather for a pair of boots to your shop, and it took you six weeks to make one pair. Oh, yes, that is all right, I forgot that was a part of a cobbler's trade.

"Come, it won't do for us to lay here and smoke too long, for we might not hit that bog, and have to hunt for it, so let us be moving. After about two hours' travel we came to a large bog; it was dry and we would sink into the moss about six inches.

"Iles, let's go over to that large rock where those trees are, a regular island in the middle of the bog."

"All right."

"Now, Iles, you call, as you have nothing but an old shotgun, and if a moose shows himself in this bog, down comes his house."

"Mayo, how much does that old rifle, or Sweepstakes, as you call it, weigh?"

"It weighs just fifteen pounds. Come, Iles, get that moose-horn out and sound the joyful noise, because there is to be a moose jubilee here to-night. The sun is set, and not a cloud in the sky."

"All right, Mayo, here she goes. I am going to call and get an answer the first time. Now don't you know it is just such a night as it was when Jim Morehouse and I killed that big moose? Now don't you know that is just the same old shotgun that I shot him with?"

"Don't call too loud the first time, Iles. *Wough! wough! wough!* Now listen. Oh, Bill, stop that coughing."

"I could not help it; I got a piece of tobacco down my throat."

"Here, stick your head under that blanket there."

"Mayo, how long has it been since I called?"

"Just twenty minutes; try it again: *Wough! wough! wough! wough wough!* It is no use, Iles, we should get an answer before this."

"Listen; I heard something."

"Yes; there, did you hear that?"

"Yes."

"*Bugh! bugh! bugh!* Yes, sir, that is the old fellow himself; he is way over on the hardwood ridge at the other side of this bog. There, he has stopped to listen. Hold on, Iles, don't call yet; wait twenty minutes sure; now, try him again, Iles, and call loud, just as though there was not a moose within forty miles of us; *Wough! wough! wough! wough! wough!* There, listen, he is knocking down an old dry tree. Hear it fall. Holy Moses what a noise! There he is comin on again. Hear his horns strike the trees. Iles, just look at Bill, he trembles worse than the woodchuck when old Dime had him by the back of the neck. You need not be frightened Bill, old Sweepstakes will stop him. My soul, what a noise! I should think the whole woods was coming down. He is coming like a warhorse. There he is; what a pair of horns! my, what a buster he is! Keep down Bill, and keep still as long as he is coming straight for us. Iles, isn't he a beauty; those shanks belong to me, Iles."

"Now, don't you know that is counting your chickens before they are hatched?"

"So, Iles, just as soon as I fire you stand right up and let him have it. He never will get off the bog after I fire; but the safest way is just as good as any. There, he is near enough, and I am going to let Sweepstakes speak to him." Bang!

"I don't see him, Mayo, where has he gone?"

"There he is, don't you see him. Iles, out there to the left about ten rods; he has turned tail to us and stands still. Bang! there he is yet, standing there; load soon as you can; hurry up there, he is down; you need not hurry any more, he is our meat, sure. Here, Bill, keep away from that grass, and when he gets close to me I will let old Sweepstakes speak to him. Now, Mr. Bruin, come on; I am all ready to receive you with a hearty welcome. Here he comes around the turn in the brook; down goes that alder bush slap into the water on this side; down goes them hardbacks on the other side. What a splashing noise this still morning. O, my, it is not a bear but two otters. Now the fish drive this way. What scooting and scampering. I have got to fire at them on the jump; so here she goes. Both otters went to the bottom, and I could see them scooting under water faster than I could get through the tall grass and brush up the brook, the way they came.

"Say, Mayo, what did you fire at?"

"I heard the greatest splashing in the brook and meadow you ever heard, and thought it was a bear, but it was two otters."

"Why didn't you kill them?"

"O my! they were on the jump so I could not draw a bead on them. That was the first time I ever saw otters on a spree like that. They were bound for a fish dinner, if there were any in the brook."

"Because Iles and Bill are asleep again. All right as long as they don't snore. I wish I could get another crack at them otters. There, I hear something in the water down by that old lower dam. I will creep down here. I will bet it is another otter. I see him now; it is a muskrat. I can draw a line bead on you."

"What did you fire at another otter?"

"No, it was a muskrat. Bill, bring me one of them long burnt poles from that burnt land, so I can fish him out. Now, William, you get a kettle of water and make some tea, and we will have breakfast."

"Mayo, that is a nice muskrat skin. What are you going to do with the hindquarters of that muskrat?"

"I am going to eat it.

"What, eat a rat?

"Yes, sir; a muskrat is just as nice as coon. After I roast this you taste it and see."

"No, sir; you don't get any of that stuff down my neck."

"Iles, this is nice eating. There, I have ate both them hindquarters, except that piece here; try that, Bill."

"No, I thank you."

"Here, just taste it, you don't know how good it is."

"No, sir, it would make me throw up my breakfast."

"You are as dainty a set of hunters as ever I got acquainted with; cannot eat a nice piece of muskrat, well cooked, with butter, salt and pepper on it. I wish you had been with my chum and me in Wisconsin. We lived three days on porcupine without anything with it; not a mite of salt nor a dish to cook it in. I guess if you could have had a piece of this rat then you would have eaten it without finding fault."

"Mayo, how is it? I hear you and Bill met a moose last fall most out to Clark's."

"I don't mention it. That old almost kill me, Bill. I was going home from Mack and Welsh Camp. When I started I thought I would take George Mayo's little shotgun, thinking I should not see any game only partridge. When we got into the road about a mile from Clark's I saw some large animal coming into the road about twenty rods ahead of us; I thought at first it was a horse. Bill was in his shirt sleeves and had on a red shirt. I stopped, and Bill came behind me, and says: 'What is that in the road?'

"I said, 'That is a five year old moose. Bill, get right behind me, and look over my shoulder, and don't move one mite, not wink, nor breathe, but stand just as still as a stump,' and I commenced saying: 'Oh, dear! oh, dear! if I had only taken the rifle! Oh, dear! Bill, have you got a bullet?' 'No.' 'Oh, dear! have you got a small knife that I can get into this gun? Oh, dear! I wish I had an iron ramrod. Oh, dear! I wish I could see a stone that would go into this. Oh, dear! see him coming right up to us—he is not more than ten rods from us. Don't be frightened, Bill. Keep still! keep still! Oh, dear! if I had only taken the rifle. Oh, dear! if I had some coarse shot! There! he sees us. Just look. I never had such a nice chance to kill a moose in my life. Oh, dear, oh! There he goes off on the walk. Just look. I could shoot him a dozen times with the rifle.' I tell you what it is, Iles, that hurt me bad. I don't believe I shall ever get over that if I live to be a hundred years old. I never want to get catched in that situation again. I should rather ask a woman to be my wife and have her say, 'No,' right out loud. Yes, sir—upon my word and honor, I would. How far is it over there? About three miles. It is only nine o'clock. Let us go over there and get all ready before dark. You might as well throw this corn away; mine is the best one, and we only want one. This is a hard place to travel in, Iles. Can't we get there without going through this skunk-spruce bog?"

"No, this is the nearest way to go there."

"Oh, thunder, Iles, if you hadn't held onto that limb as you did it would have killed me. It switched back and took me right across the eyes. Here is a brook; suppose we stop here and get dinner?"

"All right, I will get dinner ready for you will wait upon me."

"Yes, we will."

"Bill, you get some wood and start a fire, Iles, you get out that three-quart pail, rinse it out and fill it full of clean water."

"And what are you going to do?"

"Me, I am going to get dinner. What have you got there, Iles?"

"It is white loaf sugar. Now, don't you know, Mr. Mayo, that is just the best stuff to carry in the woods with you and eat when you are travelling to keep you from being faint and hungry?"

"What have you got in that other bag?"

"That is brown sugar."

"Wal, Iles, you are a brick with a gilt edge; two kinds of sugar, two kinds of cake, butter and doughnuts, out here in the woods. I don't wonder you weigh 280 pounds, especially if you do not work any better for other folks than you did for me when I took the leather for a pair of boots to your shop, and it took you six weeks to make one pair. Oh, yes, that is all right, I forgot that was a part of a cobbler's trade.

"Come, it won't do for us to lay here and smoke too long, for we might not hit that bog, and have to hunt for it, so let us be moving. After about two hours' travel we came to a large bog; it was dry and we would sink into the moss about six inches.

"Iles, let's go over to that large rock where those trees are, a regular island in the middle of the bog."

"All right."

"Now, Iles, you call, as you have nothing but an old shotgun, and if a moose shows himself in this bog, down comes his house."

"Mayo, how much does that old rifle, or Sweepstakes, as you call it, weigh?"

"It weighs just fifteen pounds. Come, Iles, get that moose-horn out and sound the joyful noise, because there is to be a moose jubilee here to-night. The sun is set, and not a cloud in the sky."

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